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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,315—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1888.

APOLLO HOTEL, BOMBAY.

A LARGE and COMMODIOUS HOTEL commands an unrivalled VIEW of the HARbour. It has a Bachelor's Establishment is open to the breeze on all sides. accommodation for Families and of a first-class Culinary arrangements are in charge Within French Chef.

Baths and Closets of the principal Public Buildings and Churches close to the Apollo Bunder.

TANAGRA FIGURES.

PLASTIC FACSIMILES OF TINTED STATUETTES FROM TANAGRA, GREECE.

R. LEUCHNER, VIENNA.

Illustrated Catalogues of this beautiful series of classic Statuettes, on application at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

NOTICE.

COMMENCING with the leaving 29th May, and during the Monsoon, the launch to convey passengers to the "THAMES," Mail Steamers WILL LEAVE the Co's South-West YARD, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day to the English DOCK-

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, 21st May, 1888.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	
B.L.	THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	29th May
†	SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell	5th June
B.L.	KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	A. W. Adamson	12th "
†	ASSAM	3034	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th "
B.L.	CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	26th "
†	SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell	3rd July.
B.L.	GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	10th "

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passenger on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on (or about) :—June 1st, 15th & 29th.

And fortnightly thereafter.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 23rd May, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st June	20th July.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th June	10th August.
D BALDINNO	5,000	800	10th July	1st Sept.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	on the 2nd June 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemesich	4,600	650	1st June.
BERENICE	E. Perini	3,500	550	7th June.

EXTRA STEAMER TO TRIESTE.

on or about

ELEKTRA .....P. Morsa ..... 4,200 600 25th May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th. Inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888.
TITANIA	M. Garofolich	4,200	600	14th June.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER.
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 51, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

DRYING BOTTLES
FOR PRESERVING PERISHABLE GOODS DURING THE RAINS.

THESE Bottles are warranted to preserve free from damp, insects, or any climatic injury, all goods of a perishable nature, such as

GLOVES, FEATHERS,
CUTLERY, CHOCOLATE,

FOODS and VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES of all kinds.

And everything which is subject to injury from damp.

They are essential to Smokers as the only means of obtaining a really dry, mature, and properly ripened

CIGAR;
And a box of dry matches to light it with.
Bottle's capacity.

1 quart Rs. 2-8. 2 quarts Rs. 3-8.
4 do. „ 5-0. 7 do. „ 10-0.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S
STANDARD
ÆRATED WATERS.
SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED for their
PURITY AND BRISKNESS.
2 dozen and upwards delivered free of cooly hire in Bombay.

	Rs. as.
...ater, &c. ...	0 12 per doz.
...e, Tonic, &c. ...	1 0 „

...& CO., Ld
..., BOMBAY.

...HE LAW.—Being a selection ...CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH ...RTS done in VERSE after the manner ...er great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE ..., anna

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 25th May, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,536 tons at (11 a.m. on 27th May after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,269 tons, on FRIDAY, 25th May, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR THE PERSIAN GULF, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on MONDAY, 11th June at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANDON *VIA* KURRACHEE. FRIDAY, 8th June, at noon.

FOR MORMUGAO AND BACK TO BOMBAY, CALLING AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE S.S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, will leave Bombay for Mormugao every WEDNESDAY, at noon, and MORMUGAO every SATURDAY, at 7 p.m., or, on arrival of the passenger steamer, 792 tons, will leave the same port, and the s. s. Busheer, every SATURDAY and TUESDAY, respectively.

BOMBAY to MORMUGAO and BACK.

Do.	Second Class	Rs. 15 0
Do.	Deck with diet	„ 7 8
	Class	„ 3 0

Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 25th May, 1888. Agents.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.



PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, returning *via* Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, and Port Darwin, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
BANGOORA	1850	On or about 21th May 1888.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 19th March, 1888. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PEPPER MILLS.

A MOST USEFUL ADDITION TO THE BREAKFAST TABLE.

THE "CHURN" SHAPE MILL, in best quality British Oak, highly polished, with neat Electro-Plated bands.

Rs. 7-8, each.

THE "DISTRICT" MILL, in best quality Hard White Nickel, a very strong article for Shikaries, &c

Rs. 9-0.

THE "PRINCESS" MILL, in Finest Crystal, mounted in best quality Electro-Plate.

From Rs. 16-0 to Rs. 22-8, each.

THE "PRINCESS" MILL, in Finest Crystal, mounted in Sterling Silver, "Hall Marked."

Rs. 36, each.

And a variety of different patterns, with wooden bodies, &c.

At Rs. 2-8, each.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PEARL JEWELLERY.

THE "DAISY" PEARL NECKLET, comprising fifteen Pearl Daisies	Rs. 300
THE "CRESCENT" PEARL BROOCH and HAIR PIN, combined	„ 108
THE "DAISY" PEARL BROOCH and HAIR PIN, combined	„ 150
THE "STAR" PEARL and DIAMOND BROOCH, HAIR PIN, or PENDANT	„ 117
THE "DAISY" PEARL HAIR PIN	„ 75
THE "LOZENGE" PEARL and DIAMOND HALF HOOP BRACELET	„ 160
THE "HORSESHOE" PEARL BRACELET	„ 130
THE "DAISY" PEARL BRACELET	„ 34
THE "CRESCENT and STAR" PEARL BRACELET	„ 72
THE "CRESCENT and STAR" PEARL BRACELET	„ 36
THE "HATCHET" PEARL BROOCH	„ 50
THE "DAISY" PEARL BROOCH	„ 90
THE "ENTWINED HEART" PEARL BROOCH	„ 63
THE "HORSESHOE" PEARL BROOCH	„ 38
THE "BEETLE" PEARL BROOCH	„ 48
THE "HORSESHOE" PEARL SAFETY BROOCH	„ 14
THE "CRESCENT and STAR" PEARL SAFETY BROOCH	„ 16
THE "CROSS and ARROW" PEARL SAFETY BROOCH	„ 16
THE "DAISY" PEARL SAFETY BROOCH	„ 12
THE "CRESCENT and STAR" PEARL BROOCH	„ 45
THE "HARP" PEARL BROOCH	„ 60
THE "SCIMITAR" PEARL and DIAMOND BROOCH	„ 118
THE "BUTTERCUP and DAISY" PEARL BROOCH	„ 48
THE "CRESCENT" PEARL BROOCH	„ 58
THE "CLUSTER" PEARL and DIAMOND PIN or STUD	„ 90
THE "CRESCENT and STAR" PEARL and SAPPHIRE PIN	„ 32
THE "HEART" PEARL PIN	„ 12
THE "CIRCLE" PEARL PIN	„ 15
THE "HORSESHOE and CRUTCH" PEARL PIN	„ 12
THE "STAR" PEARL PIN	„ 10-8
THE "CRESCENT" PEARL PIN	„ 9
THE "TREFOIL" PEARL PIN	„ 7-8
THE "HORSESHOE" PEARL PIN	„ 10
"SINGLE STONE" PEARL PIN each	„ 13-8
"SINGLE STONE" PEARL STUDS, Rs. 108 per set of three each	„ 40
THE "CRESCENT and STAR" PEARL EARRINGS per pair	„ 31-8
THE "DAISY" PEARL EARRINGS,	„ 50
THE "HORSESHOE" PEARL EARRINGS per pair	„ 30
THE "SINGLE STONE" PEARL EARRINGS per pair	„ 50

GOLD JEWELLERY.
SILVER JEWELLERY.
SOLID SILVER GOODS.
ELECTRO-PLATE.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP'S
SOLUBLE EXTRACTS.

FULL FLAVORED and highly concentrated specially for the manufacture of SYRUPS, ÆRATED WATERS, &c.

	Per 1 lb. bottle Rs. a.
Tonic Water Extract.	3 8
Ginger Ale „	4 0
Gingerade „	3 ...
Lemonade „	... 0
Orangeade „	3 0
Raspberry „	3 0
C... „	3 0
Sarsaparilla „	4 0

Soluble Gum Extract for producing a rich frothy head on all kinds of Syrups, Ærated Waters, &c. Per 1 lb. bottle, Rs. 2-8.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE ORDERS.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

WINES FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

CLARETS.

WE are the largest Importers in India, and our Brands have acquired an unequalled reputation.

	Cash per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC—Light, with good flavour	11 4	6 4
BORDEAUX—A favourite Wine	11 4	6 4
PETIT MEDOC—Possesses good body	14 0	7 12
SUPERIOR MEDOC—Of high character and flavour	17 8	10 8
CHATEAU LAGRANGE—Soft, delicate	23 0	12 8
CHATEAU LAROSE—Extremely delicate	28 0	15 8
CHATEAU MARGAUX—Exceedingly choice	35 0	18 8

HOCKS & MOSELLES.

Are specially recommended for their fragrant bouquet and delicate softness to the palate.

STILL WINES.	Bot. Rs. a.	½ bottles Rs. a.
LAUBENHEIM—A light dinner Wine	18 8	10 8
GEISENHEIM—Good flavour and body	22 0	12 0
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs)—Of great fragrance	28 0	
HOCKHEIM—A very agreeable dinner Wine	26 0	14 0
NIERSTEIN—Very soft	29 0	15 8
LIEBFRUMILCH—Very fine and full bodied	35 0	18 8
JOHANNISBERG—The perfection of Hocks	45 0	24 0

SPARKLING WINES.	Bot. Rs. a.	½ bottles Rs. a.
SUPERIOR HOCK—Delicate flavour and bouquet	39 0	21 0
FINEST EHRENBREITSTEIN—The very finest Wine of its kind	46 0	24 8
FINE MOSELLE—Fine, full flavour	34 0	18 8
SUPERIOR MOSELLE—Very fragrant	38 0	21 0
FINEST NONPAREIL—Very rich, delicious bouquet	46 0	25 0

BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNES.

Thoroughly pure, exceptional good quality, and moderate in price.

BURGUNDIES.	Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
CHABLIS—A favourite white dinner Wine	20 0	11 0
BEAUNE—A fine red full-bodied Wine	20 0	11 0
MACON—Distinguished for flavour and aroma	25 0	13 8
POMMARD—A fine character	23 0	12 8
CHAMBERTIN—This is an exquisite Wine	33 0	17 8
SPARKLING RED BURGUNDY—Of the very finest character	41 0	23 0

SAUTERNES.	Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
BARSAC—A good, light, refreshing Wine	21 0	11 8
SAUTERNE, SUPERIOR—Fine mellow flavour with good aroma	24 0	13 8
SAUTERNE, HAUT—Very rich and fine, old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body	33 0	17 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

RELIABLE— **WATERPROOF** SEASON'88.
IMPROVED SEAMS AND PROOFING— **CLOTHING.**

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of patent Vulcanized Single and Double Texture Cashmere, Tweed, and other Reliable Garments, including

HOAR & CO.'S PERFECT VENTILATING CAPE COAT

From Rs. 15 to Rs. 48.

LADIES' WATERPROOF WRAPPERS, Stylish, Light, and Durable. Thoroughly covering the Dress ..... from Rs. 24 0

SPECIAL CASH (or V. P. P.) DISCOUNT—Two Annas in the Rupee 12½ per cent.

HOAR & CO., OUTFITTERS, IMPART ROAD, **BOMBAY**

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,
Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskis imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2. Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THORPE & Co.,
MILITARY AND CIVIL TAILORS,

HAVE RECEIVED a CONSIGNMENT of NEW GOODS, of very thin texture, especially adapted for Coolness and Comfort in Wear during the hot season.

		Rs. as.
ANGOLAS, a very thin and fine Material, large Pattern, in all Colours.	Lounge Coat, Vest, and Trousers	52 0
DITTO, in Medium substance and Pattern, all Shades.	Lounge Coat, Vest, and Trousers	52 0
DITTO, in small and Plain Patterns, all Colours	Lounge Coat, Vest, and Treusers	45 0
Worsteds, in Stripes and Checks a large Assortment; Light and Dark Colours.	Lounge Coat, Vest, and Trousers 52 to	56 0
SHEPHERDS PLAID, in both large and small Patterns, a nice Selection.	Lounge Coat and Trousers	40 0
CHEVIOTS, a thin and fine make, in Light Colours.	Lounge Coat and Trousers	37 0
DAY or OFFICE COATS, the New Lama Cloth; beautifully cool and pleasant wear, in neat Plaids and Checks.	Lounge Coat	14 0
FANCY WAISTCOATINGS, in Spots and Checks.	Waistcoat	10 0
In plain Colours.	Ditto	8 8
LIGHT TROUSERS, in Newest Patterns, all Colours.	Trousers Rs.	15 to 18 0

THORPE AND CO.
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

RAIN GAUGES.

NO ... should now be lost in placing these important Instruments, as an early Monsoon is anticipated by many observers. We recommend the following which are constructed for the heavy rainfalls of this country, holding up to 9 inches and may be relied upon as accurate.

Rain Gauge consisting of—
Turned Brass Rimmed Funnel.
Japanned Tin Cylinder with Inspection Slit.
Receiving Bottle.
Graduated Glass Measure.

Rs. 10-8.

KEMP & Co., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA OR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS
AND
WHOLESALE WATCH SUPPLIERS
OFFER NOW THE WHOLE STOCK OF THEIR
NON-KEYLESS WATCHES
REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.

N.B.—At a Meeting of the Directors of the above Company, on the 22nd March, it was resolved that the stock of their Key-winding Gold and Silver Watches should be offered to the Public at a reduction of 20 per cent. with the exception of their McCabe's Gold Watches, on which they allow 10 per cent. only.

This concession will, no doubt, induce intending Purchasers to obtain a good Watch at a very low price.

To Mofussil Constituents—we shall be glad to send a few Watches to select from on being informed of the approximate value.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

OUR TEA MIXTURES
OF UTMOST PURITY AND OF UNSURPASSABLE QUALITY.
FROM COLONEL HAWES,
AND OTHER WELL-KNOWN TEA ESTATES.
In 1 lb. Zinc Boxes.

	Rs. as.
COMBINATION TEA	1-6 per lb.
EUREKA TEA	1-2 „
IMPERIAL FAMILY MIXTURE	1-0 „
BREAKFAST „	0-12 „
HOUSEHOLD „	0-10 „

LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED TO MESSES, CLUBS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND OTHER WHOLESALE BUYERS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
22, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.
NEW SEASON'S TOBACCO.

THE WONDERFUL QUALITY of the NEW SEASON'S CROP—there has been nothing like it since 1872—is indicated by present stocks.

First supplies just opened out. Trial respectfully solicited.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.
(STOCKS IN BOMBAY.)

MADEIRAS, 8 qualities, from the celebrated "Blandy" Stock. From Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per doz. quarts.
PORTS 6 „ „ Hooper Brothers, Oporto. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 28 per doz. qts., Pints Rs. 2 extra per case.
SHERRIES 6 „ „ Manuel Gaztelu e Yriarte, Cadiz. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 27 per doz. quarts. Pints of Hocks and Champagnes Rs. 2 Extra per Case.

The above Wines are all CAREFULLY and SPECIALLY SELECTED for the Indian Market.

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

Full particulars, prices, and terms from
R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS
CHURCH GATE STREET CORNER,
BOMBAY.

THE "CROWN."
SILVER KEYLESS WATCH
FOR GENTLEMEN.

THIS WATCH has been specially designed by us to meet the wishes of Customers desiring a good reliable Time-keeper, not easily thrown out of order, moderate in price, and yet ENTIRELY OF ENGLISH MANUFACTURE. THE "CROWN" WATCH fulfils all these requirements, and are recommended as good, sound English work, well able to withstand the exigencies of Indian Wear.

PRICES.—Silver Open Face ... .Rs. 112 cash.
Silver Hunting Case ... ...Rs. 122 cash.
Silver Demi-Hunting Case .. ..Rs. 135 cash.

THE "OFFICE" WATCH.

A good Sterling Silver Keyless Watch, thoroughly Serviceable for every-day wear. Fully guaranteed.

PRICES.—Silver Open Face. ... .Rs. 28 cash.
Silver Hunting Case ... ...Rs. 36 cash.
Silver Demi-Hunting Case .. ..Rs. 38 cash.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE & SOLE PROPRIETOR......MR. H. STANLEY.
GREAT SUCCESS! GREAT SUCCESS!!
HARRY STANLEY'S
SHAKESPEREAN DRAMATIC, OPERATIC, AND PANTOMIME COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY,
UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE,
PANTOMIME, SLEEPING BEAUTY.
BY A. L. MASSA, ESQ.
New dresses and entirely New Scenery painted by Messrs. Chilardi and E. J. Ramsay.
This Pantomime, ran for 51 NIGHTS IN CALCUTTA.
PRICES AS USUAL.
Navy, Military, and Volunteers in uniform Half Price to Stalls and Pit only. Box Office open at Soundy & Co. where Plan can be seen and Seats secured. Doors open at 8-30 p.m. Overture at 9 p.m.

THE MACIVOR LINE S. S. "EUROPA," has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, viâ Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 24th May, 1888.

POSTAL NOTICE.

THE MAIL for the PERSIAN GULF *via* KARACHI per B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamer, will be despatched on SUNDAY next, the 27th instant, instead of on MONDAY.

The mail will be CLOSED at 9 a.m. on SUNDAY.

C. A. STUART.
Presidency Postmaster.
Bombay, G. P. O. 24th May, 1888.

TOWERS OF SILENCE AT NARGOLE.

OPENING CEREMONY.

MEMBERS of the ZOROASTRIAN COMMUNITY are informed that the opening Ceremony of the Towers of Silence will take place at Nargole on TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 8 o'clock in the morning.

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT.
Bombay, 25th May, 1888.

WANTED, AN OFFER,

FROM one who is desirous to keep with his antique relics as a memento a complete set of H. M.'s JUBILEE Gold and Silver COINS, consisting of four gold pieces (namely, £5, £2, £1 and £½), and seven silver pieces (namely, three and six pence, and 1, 2, 2½, 4, and 5 shillings), and arranged in an elegant morocco leather case.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

THE CYCLOSTYLE.

(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8¼ inches by 6 inches. Will print two pages of note paper at one time.

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1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report for the half-year ended the 31st December, 1887, and the audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the same period.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To appoint Directors in place of those that are retiring, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint two Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
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Bombay, 15th May, 1888.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Framjee Petit Spinning and Manufacturing Company, 4 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Company, 9 p.m.
Band, Yacht Club, 2nd Gloster Regiment, 5-45 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived—on the 23rd:—Europa (s), from Glasgow. Yesterday:—Kt. Companion (s), from North Shields; and Lombardy (s), Hongkong.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed—on the 23rd:—Coconada (s), for Marmagao. Yesterday:—Elpis (s), for Belfast; Othello (s), Aden; Etolia (s), Messina and Marseilles; and Rufford Hall (s), Liverpool.

FAIR.—The annual Kalbadevie temple fair will be held this and three subsequent days at Pydownee.

REPORTED THEFT.—Ameer Dadoo, living at Nishanpada Road, reported to the police on Wednesday the theft of gold and silver ornaments and cash, valued at Rs. 194, from his premises.

DISMISSED FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Sagaji Sadashiv, late Revenue and Police Patil of mauze Undowde, taluka Bhimthadi, in the Poona Collectorate, having been convicted under sec. 323 of the Indian Penal Code, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The band of the 2nd Gloster Regiment will perform the following programme at the Yacht Club this evening at 4-45:—

Quadrille......Lights o' London ....Coote.
Overture......Nabucco ....Verdi.
Valse ....Dolores ....Waldteufel.
Selection......Spanish National Melodies.Relle.
Variations ...on a—German Volkslied...Ochs.
Galop ....Cupid's Arrows ....Barthmann

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DEATH FROM EXHAUSTION.—An inquest was held by the coroner, yesterday, at Love Lane, touching the death of a Mahomedan lad, aged 5 years, named Goolam Ali Nowroze, the son of Nowroze Ali, a servant of Mr. Aga Ali Sha. Deceased, it appears, suffered frequently from fits, and became weak-minded. At 11 a.m., on Wednesday, he was missed by his mother, and information was given to the police. At 4 p.m., the same day, the lad was found dead at Chinchpoogly. There were no external marks of violence on the body. A verdict of death from exhaustion was returned.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN BOMBAY.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 22nd May, 1888, was 443, being 20 less than the preceding week and 63 more than the week ending the 17th May, 1887, and 2 less than the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 306 births were reported in the different districts. There were 13 deaths from cholera, being 6 more than last week. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 24·99. There were 103 deaths from remittent fever, being 10 more than last week and 13 more than the corresponding week of last year. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa and dysentery were 77, 14 and 12 last week, against 69, 15 and 11, respectively, in the corresponding week of last year.

OBITUARY.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, grandson of the late well-known Mr. Framjee Cowasjee Banajee, which occurred on Wednesday evening, at the age of sixty-six years. About twenty years ago, Mr. Sorabjee held a front rank among the leaders of native society in Bombay and took a part in all public movements with his intimate friend the late Mr. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama. Mr. Sorabjee's firm traded largely with China and England. He was a director on the board of the late Central Bank, of which Mr. Edwin Heycock was the manager, and was one of the trustees of the Banajee fire-temple and the Framjee Cowasjee Institute. He was also connected with several of the Joint Stock companies started in Bombay during the share mania times and sustained reverses of fortune, which compelled him later on to lead a comparatively retired life. He was a gentleman of very enlightened views and an advocate of progress in his community, in which he was very generally esteemed and respected.—Mr. Ardesir Sorabshaw Taleyarkhan, father of Mr. Dinshaw Ardesir Taleyarkhan, Municipal Commissioner of Baroda, died at Surat on Saturday last at the advanced age of eight-nine years. He had been an extensive trader on the Malabar Coast many years ago, and occupied a high position among the people in those parts. Latterly he retired to Surat, where he was a member of the Parsee Punchayet, and enjoyed great influence among the citizens. One of his sons is Mr. Kaikhosroo, a pensioner of the Mysore Government; the other Mr. Dinshaw is the Municipal Commissioner of Baroda; while the third son, Mr. Jehangirshah, is Police Superintendent of Nandod.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

AT about half-past 10 o'clock, on Wednesday morning, a young Parsee, named Hormusjee Framjee, a signaller in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, was run over and killed by a light engine near the Hancock Bridge. An inquest was held by the coroner the same afternoon at Waree Bunder, touching the death of Hormusjee Framjee, when the following evidence was recorded:—

Framjee Dhunjeeshaw, a godown-keeper in the employ of Messrs. Lang, Moir and Co., said: Deceased was my son. His age was 24 years. He lived with me. He was a telegraph signaller on the G. I. P. Railway at Waree Bunder. He could see and hear well, but wore spectacles. He left home to go to his work as usual, at 8 p.m. yesterday. He was then quite well. Abont 11 a.m. to-day I was told that he had been run over and killed by a railway engine at Waree Bunder. I at once went there, and saw his body lying in a shed. An arm and one leg were crushed, and his face was much bruised. His body was covered with blood. He was a sober man.

Edward Henry Peck said: I am an engine-driver in the service of the G. I. P. Railway Company. About 10-35 a. m. to-day I was on engine 632 local, coming up from Coorla. I had just come through Hancock Bridge, when I saw the deceased walking on the west side of the down line. I motioned to him, and he looked back and then ran across the line. Whether he ran against one of the carriages of my train I do not know, or whether he ran back or fell back I cannot say. He must have been struck by the light engine. That engine No. 538 was returning to Byculla on the down line. I did not know that the deceased was knocked down, and only heard of it from the passengers when I got to Boree Bunder. Engine 538 was going at from five to twelve miles an hour. My engine was going at about twenty miles an hour.

Benjamin Beale said: I am an engine-driver, in the service of the G. I. P. Railway Company. About 10-35 or 10-36 a.m. to-day, I was on engine 538 going through Hancock Bridge, towards Byculla, at a speed of six or seven miles an hour. Mine was a light engine, going tender first. A local train was passing by, and the line on the south of the bridge being on a curve I could see nothing. As I passed the bridge I felt my engine lift up. On looking back I saw the deceased lying in the centre of the road between the rails. I immediately stopped and went to him. He was just dying. One arm and one leg were crushed. I had him carried to the side of the line. He had no business on the line. He died immediately.

Keshow Crishna said: I am a telegraph signaller in the G. I. P. Railway Company, and work at No. 3 Cabin at Waree Bunder. Deceased worked with me. At 10-28 a. m. to-day, I went to my office and relieved the deceased, who had been at work from 2 a.m. He was all right when I relieved him. He dressed himself and went out, and I saw him going towards Hancock Bridge. I did not see him go on the line, but he must have crossed the line to go on the bridge.

The jury returned a verdict that death was caused by having been accidentally run over by a railway engine.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Those who have given these remedies a fair trial freely admit that they inherently possess every property suitable for healing and removing eruptions, ulcerations, piles, abscesses, sores, bad legs, gathered breasts, and all disorders of the glandular system. When carefully rubbed in the Ointment relaxes the swollen muscles, diminishes inflammation, assuages pain, and even alleviates dangerous maladies which may have lasted for months, or even years. Holloway's excellent preparations are effective singly, resistless in combination, and have been recommended by grateful patients to be resorted to as alternatives when all other means of regaining health have failed. Their action is temperate, not violent or reducing.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following are the Season Reports for the week ending the 22nd inst:—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 21st 6 feet 5 inches—4 feet 7 inches less than on corresponding date last year. Rabi harvest completed; late spring crops good. Agricultural stock in fair condition.

Shikarpur.—Cotton crops flourishing. Condition of agricultural stock good. Indus 10-10 or 1-7 higher than on same date for past seven years.

Hyderabad.—Rabi harvesting almost completed; kharif cultivation in progress. Slight rain in Moro and accompanied by hail in Tando Alahyar Talukas. Agricultural stock healthy except in one taluka.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Canals at Jacobabad flowing and cultivators all busy.

Ahmedabad.—Land being prepared for kharif cultivation. Agricultural stock in good condition. Cholera in Daskroi, Dhandhuka, Sanand, Viramgaum and Ahmedabad City; 201 cases fatal in Ahmedabad alone.

Panch Mahals.—Agricultural stock and public health good. Outturn of maize, kodra 12 annas. Weather sultry.

Kaira.—Land being prepared for monsoon sowings; cotton-picking almost completed. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Broach.—Agricultural preparations for monsoon going on. Prices of food grains normal. Cattle healthy. Cholera sharp in parts of Jambusar and A'mod Talukas; slight in city.

Surat.—Preparation for next season crops in progress throughout the district. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Scarcity of fodder in Pardi Taluka. Cholera in Olpad, Chorasi, Jalalpor and Chikhli Talukas, petha mahal Valod and Surat City; 121 cases and 65 deaths.

Khandesh.—Thrashing of wheat completed; ploughing operations for the next season's kharif crop in progress. Condition of agricultural stock good.

Nasik.—Rain in five talukas, maximum 61 cents in Igatpuri and minimum 2 cents in Nandgaon. Harvesting completed; preparation for the next sowing in progress; outturn of crops 10 to 11 annas in the rupee. Condition of agricultural stock good.

Colaba (Bombay).—Average abnormal temperature 1° warm. Vapour in air slightly in excess of normal. Abnormal wind southerly from 16th to 19th, westerly on the 20th and northerly on the 21st and 22nd. Lightning on 20th.

Thana.—Preparations for next season's rice crop progressing. Condition of agricultural stock good. Want of fodder in two talukas. Second sort rice 22 pounds.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 21st May 1888).—Slight cholera in some villages of Pen, Panvel and Roha Talukas. Preparation of fields for monsoon crops nearly finished. Rice, second sort, 26¾, and tur dal, second sort, 21 pounds per rupee.

Ratnagiri.—Rain 66 cents, total 2·55. Preparation of lands for next cultivation in progress. Agricultural stock in good condition. Weather cloudy. Want of fodder felt in Rajapur.

Poona.—Rain in Indapur, Sirur, Purandhar and Maval Talukas and in petha Ambegaon and Poona City: Maximum 93 cents and minimum 4 cents in Poona City and Sirur Taluka respectively; dust storm accompanied by lightning and light showers of rain in Poona to-day. Land is being prepared for approaching season. Agricultural stock good. Public health fair. Bajri 33 and jowari 41 pounds in the district, and bajri 32 and jowari 35 pounds per rupee in Poona City.

Ahmednagar.—Ploughing in progress. Rain in Shrigonda 1 inch 20 cents; very slight in Nagar, Jamkhed and Nevasa. Cholera in Sangamner and Rahuri. Bajri 40 and jowari 53 pounds.

Sholapur.—Lands being prepared for the next season. Condition of agricultural stock generally good. Rain in Barsi 3, Madha 56, Karmala 6, Pandharpur 12, Sangola 21 and Malsiras 43 cents.

Satara.—Ploughing operations in progress. Condition of agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Rain maximum Badami 3 inches 7 cents, minimum Muddebihal 33 cents. Weather cloudy. Ploughing operations continue.

Belgaum.—Rain from 2 inches 78 cents at Sampgaon to 9 cents at Chikodi; much more wanted in the west. Sowing of kharif continues in parts of the district; agricultural operations progressing. Condition of agricultural stock good.

Dharwar.—Rain throughout the district except in Kalghatgi and Kod Talukas, varying from 20 cents in Bankapur to 4 inches and 47 cents in Navalgund. Scarcity of fodder in Navalgund and of drinking water in some villages of Navalgund, Gadag and Kod Talukas. Cholera in Dharwar, Hubli and Kalghatgi Talukas, 117 cases, 62 deaths.

Kanara.—Sowing in progress in Karwar and Haliyal. Cholera 11 cases, 10 deaths. 29 cents rain in Karwar District; average 48 cents.

Rajkot.—Ploughing of land for kharif crops in progress. Agricultural stock in tolerably good condition. Scarcity of fodder reported in some villages of Jetpur.

Wadhwan.—Weather hot. Difficulty of water and fodder continues. Land for monsoon cultivation prepared.

Baroda.—Public health fair; cholera in Choranda, Dabhoi, Sinor and Baroda Talukas, Dehgam, Sidhpur and in some villages of Amreli Division, and Moha, Vyara, Palsana and Navsari Talukas; cholera has made its appearance in Baroda City. Slight cattle-disease in Amreli Division and Vyara Taluka of Navsari Division. Condition of agricultural stock good. No scarcity of fodder. Probable outturn of crops from 8 to 12 annas in a rupee. Bajri 24, wheat 19, and rice 22 pounds.

General Remarks.—Rain in parts of Hyderabad, Nasik, Ratnagiri, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, and Kanara. Cotton-picking progressing in parts of Kaira. Harvesting of late crops continues in Hyderabad. Ploughing for next season progressing generally. Fodder scarce in parts of Thana, Surat, Ratnagiri, Dharwar, and Kathiawar.

BENGAL.

FATALITY TO A COOLY THROUGH AN OFFICER'S RASHNESS.—A Coroner's inquest at Calcutta on the body of a cooly killed the in hold of the steamer Bancoora has resulted in a verdict to the effect that the man's death was due to the rash and negligent act of the second officer, Mr. Sewell, who had charge of the work at that hatch, in not removing the covering part of the hatch. This was knocked down into the hold by the sling striking against it, and fell on the cooly.

PARICIDE AT CALCUTTA.—The case in which Nilmadub Mitter, a young Bengali, is charged with murdering his father, Dr. Khetter Mohun Mitter, and attempting to murder his younger brother, by shooting them with a revolver, was commenced at the High Court Sessions, Calcutta, on Monday. The manager of Messrs. Walter Locke and Co. identified the prisoner as having purchased a five-chambered revolver from him some days before the date of the murder and signed his father's name for it—"Khotter Mohun Mitter, medical practitioner." The prisoner asked witness if the revolver was powerful enough to kill a horse. Afterwards the weapon was taken to witness by the police, when he found three chambers were loaded.

THE KID STREET ACCIDENT.—The Coroner's inquest at Calcutta regarding the deaths caused by the fatal fall of the house in Kid Street was concluded on Monday, when the jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deaths of the deceased, six men and a woman, were caused by the collapse of the house due to an error of judgment on the part of Umber mistry in using insufficiently strong props for the support of the floor above the arch which he was changing. Mrs. Sassoon said that Messrs. Macintosh, Burn and Company had given her an estimate of Rs. 600 for repairing the walls of the house, and as she thought it too high she had employed the native mistry. This man bolted after the catastrophe.

A WRITER in the *Economiste Francais* estimates the total loss to France from the ravages of the phylloxera since 1875, when this scourge of the French vineyards first made its appearance, at the enormous sum of ten milliards of francs or about four hundred millions sterling. This estimate is based upon French official statistics giving the aggregate area of vineyards destroyed in the country at about two and a half millions of acres; and on the assumption that, in addition to the acreage of vines thus utterly destroyed, the extent of vineyards more or less infested with the phylloxera amounts to about half a million of acres; making thus together three millions of acres. The value of these latter which, according to the writer, should be calculated from the gross and not from the net revenue formerly derived therefrom, is estimated at two hundred and eighty millions sterling. On adding to this amount the loss occasioned through the outfall in labour in the destroyed vineyards, as well as by the vast importations of foreign wines and grapes for wine-making, necessitated by the diminished production during the last thirteen years, which is taken at one hundred and twenty millions, the above-mentioned sum is arrived at.

MADRAS.

HONEY IN MYSORE.—Among the articles which Mysore villages bring into this town is honey, which finds a ready sale. Generally those living among jungles and hills trade in this article, which is ordinarily supplied pure, but unprincipled petty merchants do not scruple to dilute it occasionally with jaggery water. The Mysore province produces honey, but not in any very superabundant quantities. Four kinds of bees are referred to by Mr. L. Rice,—that from which most of the honey and wax are produced is called hej-jenu. This is a large bee, building under the projections of rocks in caverns. A large nest is said to yield eight seers of honey, equal to 4·85ds., and three seers of wax. The honey is gathered twice a year, and the Bedars are usually engaged in the operation, which is at times most dangerous. A large fire is kindled under the hive and dried leaves being thrown in in abundance, the volume of smoke drives away the bees, when one of the Bedars is lowered down from the prominence of the rock above by means of a rope, and he with a pole knocks off the nest, and is immediately drawn up again. Woe be to him if he is not hauled up sharp, and before the hosts of bees return! The bees of the largest kind have very frequently built their hives in the portico of the Chief Court in the Dewan's Office. One hive is now in course of formation in the front verandah of the Rungacharlu Memorial Hall, in Mysore city. Another kind of bee is the chittujnu,—stick, or small honey. This bee is very small, and builds around the branch of a tree a comb or nest of an oblong shape. The honey is of the finest quality, but the comb does not weigh more than two seers or 1·2lb. This bee does not sting. The tudune bee produces honey of an excellent quality, but it is said to be not easily procured. It is found in the hollows of trees, one hive yielding from 20 to 25 seers of honey or about 12 or 15 pounds. It seldom stings those who plunder the hive. The toriga bee finds a habitation in the deserted nests of the white ants. Snakes, too, often make a home in these whiteants' nests. White and hills are common all over the province, and the bees settle in them when there are no other occupants. The hive is small and seldom contains more than a seer of honey and about half a seer of wax.—*Spectator.*

ST. GEORGE'S CHATHEDRAL.—The 21st annual statement of the chaplains and lay-trustees of St. George's Cathedral, Madras, from 1st April, 1887, to 31st March, 1888, has just been issued. The Cathedral Fund derives its regular income from Government grants, pew rents, interest on funded property and a contribution of Rs. 100 each month from the offertory; besides these there are occasional sources of income from the sale of grass, broken trees, mangoes, &c. All ordinary expenses in connection with the maintenance of the Cathedral services, such as the salaries of organist, choir, Church servants, the expenses of lighting, the purchase of the sacramental elements, the cost of cassocks, surplices, music books for choir, repair of organ, and all the incidental charges in connection with the building and compound are met from this fund. The Cathedral was closed for some weeks last year while certain repairs were made to the organ, and the ceiling was painted and decorated. The trustees are glad to be able to report their entire satisfaction with the manner in which the repairs and improvements in the organ were carried out. The work included the entire pulling down and re-building of the instrument, the platform on which it stands having been set back three feet to allow of greater space in the chancel. A somewhat bold step was taken in substituting new key boards for those previously in use, but subsequent experience has proved that the organist was fully justified in recommending the improvements. The whole of the action was either re-made or renovated, and the instrument is now in a condition which renders it a pleasure to play upon it. Advantage was taken of the closing of the building to re-arrange the choir stalls with the result that about 3 feet was gained in the width of the pavement between the stalls, thus making the approach to the altar much more convenient than heretofore. The unfinished state of the tiled pavement still bears witness to the improvement which it is hoped may ere long be made in the ventilation of the sanctuary.

"A BLACK IMP OF MISCHIEF."

OF all the strange birds and beasts on a certain ostrich farm in South Africa (says a writer in the *Saturday Review*), Bobby, the crow, was perhaps, on the whole, the greatest favourite. He was a black imp of mischief, who destroyed the vegetables, stole the eggs, killed the chickens, and did his best to pull down the house. He loved to go out riding, and would sit on his master's sun-helmet, balancing himself with his great black wings, and reminding one of the raven crest of some ancient Scandinavian warrior. Suddenly he would dart after one of those great gaudy locusts which look like painted toys, and having captured it, return to his place to enjoy the dainty morsel. Every morning Bobby wakened his master by a few gentle pecks, and then departed on his rounds outside. He would perch on the wire fence and begin to practise all the noises he could remember of fowls, donkeys, or dogs, or hold long conversations with himself, of which profane language seemed to constitute the greater part. At meals his curiosity was boundless; he wanted to taste everything, and his gestures and expression told as distinctly his opinions of the different viands as any language could have done. He knew his name, and would come at once when called, and no fear of danger would have prevented him following his master through fire and water.

As Bobby grew older a porridge diet was no longer to his taste, and he began to pick up a dishonest livelihood in the poultry-yard. He would fly to meet us in the morning and perch on our shoulders with an impudent assumption of innocence, quite unconscious that the yellow stickiness of his bill revealed that he had been breakfasting on newly-laid eggs. Then he took to eating the young chickens; and here his talent for mimicry provided him with many a delicate meal, for he could imitate the maternal call of a fowl to perfection. Many a battle was fought by the hens in defence of their deluded offspring; but Bobby nearly always soared off triumphantly with his prey to the top of the windmill, where he could enjoy the fruits of his poaching in security. One day he stole some food that had been mixed with wine for a sick fowl that wanted "picking up." Presently the Kaffir cook, hearing sounds she could not understand, ran out to see what was the matter. There lay Bobby on his back idiotically drunk, his little black feet kicking aimlessly in the air, and his wide open bill emitting the most extraordinary noises that had ever been heard even from his voluble and versatile vocal chords. This episode created a decided taste for stimulants. From that time Bobby haunted the store-room with even more than his former inquisitive pertinacity, sitting on the top of the cask when the wine was being drawn for meals, bending down and twisting his neck to reach the stream as it flowed into the jug; gradually he learned to turn the tap and help himself, so that great caution was necessary that he should not remain alone in the store, as he never learnt to turn the tap back again. Unfortunately Bobby revelled in mischief not for the sake of any good which it brought him, but from some inborn "cussedness." It was most provoking on going to the garden to find that the few rows of peas or French beans which had been raised with much trouble were all rooted up to make play for Bobby. The culprit himself would probably be out of sight, for his gardening operations were usually carried on in the early morning, but once he was caught so deeply engrossed in putting the finishing touches to a row of beans which he had pulled up and laid in their places with even more than his usual neatness, that he only looked up in time to see his angry master a few yards off picking up a large stone. In an instant the imp's mind was made up. Instead of attempting flight and probably getting hit by the stone, he impulsively threw himself on his owner's generosity, perched on his shoulder, kissing him rapturously, and at once winning the pardon he so little deserved. Another piece of mischief was carrying off anything bright; such as spoons, or forks, and one day a razor, and dropping them into the well. For this he had to be forbidden the house, and Toto, the coolie, learned to turn him out at the instant he appeared inside the doors. Bobby became very jealous of Toto and the other pets, which, less mischievous than himself, were allowed indoors, and he specially delighted in teasing the little suricate. He would come up noiselessly behind, and, catching the tip of Ming's tail in his bill, would lift the little fellow off his legs, take him a few feet into the air, and drop him suddenly. Then, after waiting a few minutes until Ming was again off his guard, he would repeat the performance. The suricate, a plucky, independent little person, resented the insult deeply, chattering and scolding vehemently, showing his rows of sharp teeth as he hung helplessly by the tail; but he was powerless against his persecutor, and had to submit to be whisked up unexpectedly as often as his tormentor, by right of superior strength, chose to indulge in this practical joke.

A CARD.—An IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced a in the "Paris Figaro" of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a missionary in Old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and premature decay. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper.

MR GLADSTONE AND THE SUEZ CANAL.

A NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE correspondent recently wrote to Mr. Gladstone, enclosing quotations from his speeches with reference to the Suez Canal and pointing out their apparent contradiction. In his article "Kin beyond the Sea," Mr. Gladstone described the purchase of the Suez Canal shares as "foolish," "a manœuvre," "a silly transaction," and "devised for hood-winking the people of this country;" and at Glasgow, on the 5th of December, 1879, he said "The purchase of the Suez Canal shares was a delusion and a financial operation of a ridiculous description." In the House of Commons, on the 8th of April, 1881, Mr. Gladstone said in reference to the purchase of the shares "The censure I passed had no reference to it considered as a financial operation," and in a letter, dated the 11th of April this year, Mr. Gladstone wrote, "I am not aware of ever having condemned the purchase of the Suez Canal shares as a commercial speculation." The ex-Premier's reply to his Newcastle correspondent is as follows:—

April 27, 1888.

SIR,—I do not on the evidence before me find much fault with my memory, though the word "financial" seems to have been used in two senses. As an operation of British finance I consider the purchase of the Canal shares to have been worse than ridiculous; it was wrong and it was dangerous. As a money speculation I am not aware of having ever said or thought it would prove a bad one. As I think it had to do with the imprudent engagement subsequently contracted in Egypt and the vast cost they entailed I think that in its ultimate effect that purchase entailed, or helped to entail, great pecuniary loss upon the country. I request you to pubish this letter—Your faithful and obedient, W. E. GLADSTONE.

ON THE WALLS AT SHANGHAI.

THE tide is coming in fast and the north-east breeze is fresh. It is hardly possible to write for looking at the junks passing so fast up stream by the windows—each with five sails on five different masts. Here comes one with sails of ruddy brown, like a ripe chestnut in the sun. Here comes a steamer with a European flag: an ocean tramp! Many a weary mile has she coasted to get her freight, which she carries at charges that may or may not pay. Yet seen from this distance she looks swift and jaunty in among the heavy junks. The sun shines, the fresh breeze blows invitingly; it is hard to resist the temptation to take hat and gloves and go out. But pass on, brown sails! Pass on, red sails! I will not look at you. Yet—surely that is the smoke of a steamer in the far reach. Can it be—is it? It is! The home mail! But the two guns have not yet sent a thrill through all the Shanghai colony of Europeans: telling, to one, of home and mother, home and child, home and wife; telling, to another, of teas sold at a loss of 3d. in the pound, or silk not in demand. Even when the guns have sounded, the letters—the pleasant, chatty, hand and heart pressing home letters—cannot be delivered that very minute. There is still time to describe my last walk round the walls of that unknown city, the Shanghai Chinatown. Hitherto our walks have chiefly been confined to the grass plots of the Bund, with its motley crowd, watching the boats go by. There goes another, distinctly recalling the gold Venetian galleys in Tintoretto's pictures, and there swiftly rides up stream an old Viking's barge. Freighted with Curses! I see it so called, and hung on the walls of the Academy. This with eyes of the imagination, of course. In reality it is an honest Chinese junk returning lightly laden.

The European colony of Shanghai rarely stirs beyond the Concession; men who have been twenty years in China and do not speak a word of the language, as they boast, have never set foot in the Chinatown, which they verily believe to be the dirtiest town in China. But it takes a great deal to be that. Anyhow, round its walls you get a five-mile walk—a short five miles probable—all flat, and with fresh country air as you get to the country side of the city. On the other you have the advantage of taking quiet peeps into Chinese interiors and Chinese street-life by turns, unjostled and at your ease. It is pleasant to watch a family of carpenters at work; the eldest boy, whenever the glue-pot requires warming, refreshing with bellows the fire burning on the floor in the midst of the shavings. The younger children play about and admire, and think they too will be carpenters some day. A little girl holds up to us an extremely fine baby she is nursing. "Would not you like to have him?" she asks. "Yes, throw him up," we reply. Then they all laugh delighted, the little nurse herself almost overcome, what with laughter and the very big baby. In this room we see them washing the floor—we feel glad they do that sometimes—cooking, working, enjoying, "elegant leisure." A few steps further on we look down upon a street just by an entrance-gate. It is pleasant to watch the crowd in the narrow street from so near yet from above completely at our ease. Here is the entrance to a yamen; the great man is evidently about to sally forth. Several little boys have been impressed into his service as pursuivants or out runners. They are delighting in bright scarlet coats thrown over their dirty rags in their comical old world caps, somewhat distantly related to college caps yet with something of the jester's bells about them also. But what they are especially delighting in just now is the long tail feathers of the Reeves pheasant: not quite two yards long but getting on for it. These they are brandishing about before sticking them in their caps to walk in procession. In one part of the walls the path as so often in China has been encroached upon not for a rope walk but a silk walk. A boy with two small shuttles seizes hold of the light weight attached at one end of the silken cord, and with a few dexterous turns sets the whole cord composed of several fibres, spinning Then the next, then the next; and so on till five silken threads are being spun by hand without the aid of machinery. At the other end there are weights hanging to keep them taut. But the other end is a long way off; and as we walk along it is hard to avoid brushing against the prettily coloured silken threads. Here is a man winding them into skeins. He enters into conversation. It seems the soldiers make an honest penny by letting off some part of the walls for silk winding. They also left off the guard houses.

The general effect, looking down upon the city, presents one comical feature. Every one, who can, has a tree, and some of the trees are fine. The Chinese differ from the English in that they devastate the country of trees, but carefully preserve them in their cities. We, on the other hand, have sadly treeless towns. But the comicality of the view lies in the fact that each of these Chinese trees serves a purpose; for on each, high aloft, is a birdcage. The houses that do not run to a tree have a tall bamboo, and tie on to it a bough or two—to make believe for the bird, doubtless. Each of these cages can be run up and down with ease like a flag by their haulyards; and we met several of them being carried along, that their inmates might enjoy the air upon the walls. The latter evidently appreciated the attention, for they were singing to their hearts' content. They were for the most part a kind of thrush, *Hoa-mi*, or Flowery Eyebrows. Evidently the one great joy of a Chinaman's life, the creature with whose joys and sorrows he sympathizes, is a song-bird. Chinamen love chrysanthemum, the hoar-frost-resisting flowers, as they call them; but their pets and their companions are birds. We passed by a woman gathering a sort of tiny yellow chrysanthemum, growing wild upon the walls, with which to dress combs to decorate women's hair. Sometimes they have a stiffer arrangement in green berries off the same plant. Every one we met seemed as usual very chattily inclined; but some begged, and a few silly children called us by the Shanghai name for foreigner, a corruption of the Portuguese "ladraos"—*i.e.*, robbers. We had no time to explore a picturesque temple nestled into a very quiet remote corner of the walls. The sun was already sinking fast—a gold red ball—casting long purple shadows over the surrounding plain; and so we hurried homewards; though much wishing to make the acquaintance of a little colony on an island in the Chinatown—an island only cut off from the rest of the world by open sewers or streams of filth, but built upon with such exquisite neatness that one longed to know who the people were. They had made a very tidy bridge for themselves with a cane fence across it, in that a cane door, and behind again another screen. Fences, walls, gates, and all were tidiness itself; and walking across the bridge were two Chinamen in sombre garments, pig-tailed pictures of propriety. But the mail! Now let us forget China and be in England once again, each in familiar intercourse with his or her own people.—*St. James's Gazette.*

WELLS' HAIR BALSAM.

If gray, restores to original color. An elegant dressing, softens and beautifies. No oil nor grease. A Tonic Restorative. Stops hair coming out; strengthens, cleanses, heals scalp.

SKINNY MEN.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor cures Dyspepsia, Debility. At chemists and druggists.—Cooper, Madon & Co. (Limited), Sole Agent, Bombay.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette, May 24.*)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

THE services of Surgn W A Corkery, I M S, are placed at the disposal of Govt for employment in the Civil Dept.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Col G R Goodfellow, C I E, S C, Political Agent in Cutch.

Col F T Humfrey, S C, is permitted to reside out of India.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bo S C, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India:— Lieut G S Morris, 1st Battn E Y Regt, Offg Wing Officer, 1st Infy Hyderabad Contingent, 27th Oct 1886.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—Lieut-Col W S Hore, Infantry; and Lieut L A Gordon, S C.

The undermentioned officer has been allowed by the Secy of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified:—Surgn-Major G E E Burroughs, fourteen days, private affairs.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Capt A Campbell, D S O, Offig Director of the Indian Marine, a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay during the absence of Capt J Hext, ADC, R N.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS & Co.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn G E Fooks, 5th Regt Bombay (Light) Infy, has been appointed to the medical charge of the Baroda Residency, in addition to his own duties, and assumed charge on the forenoon of the 3rd inst.

Mr A Shewan, C S, Administrator of the Rajpipla State, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 3rd June 1888.

Capt J W Wray acted as Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country, from the 10th to the 20th March 1888, both days inclusive.

With reference to this Department Notification No 1428, dated the 25th Feb 1888, it is hereby notified that Capt S M Schneider, Actg Assist Political Supt and ex-officio Assist Supt of Police, Palanpur, reverted to the Military Dept from the 7th March 1888.

The following Notification by the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept is republished:—

Mr H Harrison, Comdt of H H the Gaekwar's Local Battalion at Dhari, is appointed to be Assist to the Govr-Genl's Agents at Baroda in charge of Okhamandal, and Commandant of the Waghir Corps, sub pro tempore, with effect from the 20th March 1888, and during the employment on foreign service of Lieut-Col W A Salmon, or until further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Saheb Pandurang Shridhar Pathak, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Sangamner, is appointed to be also Second Class Subordinate Judge of Akola in the Ahmednagar Dist, with effect from the 1st June next.

Mr A S Moriarty is appointed to act as additional Assist Judge and Sessions Judge of Satara, till further orders.

A'zam Ganesh Bapuji Sathe, Head Karkun of taluka Junnar in the district of Poona, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr T Hart-Davies is appointed to act as Assist Judge in the Sholapur-Bijapur Dist for the Bijapur Collectorate.

The Govr in Council is pleased to invest Mr Hart-Davies with all the powers of a Dist Judge within the Bijapur Dist and to direct that he shall ordinarily hold his Court at Bijapur.

The Govr in Council is also pleased to appoint Mr Hart-Davies to be a Joint Sessions Judge in the Sholapur-Bijapur Sessions Divn, and to direct that he shall try all cases which may be committed to him for trial by the Magistrates in the Bijapur Dist.

Mr J B W Biddle is appointed, on being relieved by Col G H F Codrington, to act as Assist Dist Supt of Police in the Khandesh Dist, until further orders.

Rao Saheb Narayan Gopal Phatak, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Akola in the Ahmednagar Dist, is transferred to Chiplun in the Ratnagiri Dist.

Mr D Davies, First Assist Supt of Police, and Western Bhil Agent, Khandesh, has been allowed privilege leave from 19th March till 31st May 1888.

In supersession of Govt Notification No. 2173, dated 24th April 1888, placing Mr E McCallum, Magistrate of the First Class in the Thana Dist, in charge of the subdivision of that district comprising the talukas of Kalyan and Karjat only, Mr McCallum is hereby placed in charge of the sub-division of that district, comprising the talukas of Karjat, Kalyan and Murbad.

Mr G Druitt, C. S., has been allowed by her Majesty's Secretary of State for India a further extension of extraordinary leave on medical certificate without pay for three months.

The Govr in Council is pleased to invest Rao Bahadur Shridhar Gundo, Magistrate of the First Class in the Nasik Dist, with the powers conferred by the said Act on a Magistrate of Police in Bombay.

The Govr in Council is pleased to authorize A'zam Kheshavrao Babajirao, Mahalkari of Halol in the Panch Mahals Dist, to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar under the Mamlatdars' Courts Act, 1876.

Mr W D Sheppard, Assist Collr in the district of Belgaum, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Justices of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt of Bombay other than the Presidency town of Bombay:—Messrs R B Stewart, C S, A R Bonus, C S, W D Sheppard, C S, and E M Pratt, C S.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Saheb Nilkanth Vinayek Chhatre, Depy Educational Inspr Southern Divn, is granted privilege leave for one month and eleven days from 3rd May 1888, or from such date thereafter as he may avail himself of it.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Forest Dept, with effect from the date of retirement of Mr Barrett:—Mr Framji R Desai to be Depy Consvr of Forests, first grade; and Mr W G Betham to be Depy Consvr of Forests, second grade.

Mr T R D Bell, acting Assist Consvr of Forests, first grade, is confirmed in that grade, with effect from 14th July 1887.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr W A East, C S, on his return from leave, to do duty as Collr and Magistrate of the district of Poona, Dist Registrar, Poona, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Poona Dist, till further orders.

Mr A Keyser, C S, on being relieved by Mr W A East, C S, to do duty as Collr and Magistrate of the district of Satara, Dist Registrar and Political Agent, Satara, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Satara Dist, till further orders.

Mr H E Winter, C S, on being relieved by Mr A Keyser, C S, to act as Collr and Magistrate of the district of Kaira, Dist Registrar, Kaira, and Political Agent, Cambay, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Kaira Dist, till further orders.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Sitaram Damodar to do duty as Huzur Depy Collr, Satara, Rao Bahadur Narayan Krishna reverting to his substantive appointment.

Mr Ganesh Sakharam Hinge has been appointed to act as Sub-Assist Consvr of Forests, third grade, during the absence on leave of Mr Ganesh Krishna Shahane, Sub-Assist Consvr of Forests, second grade, or till further orders.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W Doderet, CS, to be Forest Settlement Officer for the Nasik, Sinnar, Igatpuri, Niphad, Malegaon, Nandgaon, Baglan and Kalvan Talukas of the Nasik Dist, and Rao Bahadur Shridar Gundo to be Forest Settlement Officer for the Yeola, Chandor, Dindori, and Peint Talukas of the said district, in addition to their other duties as Assist Collr and Dist Depy Collr, respectively, for the purposes set forth in Sec 4, clause (*c*), and Sect 34 of the said Act.

Under Section 16 of the said Act H E the Govr in Council is also pleased to appoint the Collr of Nasik to hear appeals from any orders passed by the said Forest Settlement Officers under Sects 10, 11, 14 or 15 of the said Act.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to direct that the inquiry and record in respect of the Protected Forests of the talukas in their respective charges in the said district shall be made and prepared by the said Forest Settlement Officers in the same manner, and subject to the same provisions and right of appeal as in the case of Reserved Forests.

Mr L W Seymour, Assist Supt Sind Revenue Survey, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Surgn W A Corkery to be Civil Surgn, Shikarpur, and to act as Civil Surgn, Sukkur, until relieved by Surgn H P Dimmock, MRCS, LRCP, or until further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr C Brereton, Ex Engr, Dharwar, was in charge of the current duties of the office of the Suptdg Engr, Southern Divn, from 25th April to 12th May 1888, both days inclusive.

Mr W L Strange, Assist Engr, first grade, acted as Ex Engr, Nasik, from 10th March to 1st April 1888, both days inclusive.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY H M's HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Appellate Side.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Mr. Bhimrao Ramaji Gutikar a Sanad authorising him to practise as a Pleader in the Courts of the Poona Dist.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Messrs. Narayan Venkatesh Nagarkatti, Sitaram Narayan Guttal and Krishnarao Raghavendra Hublikar Sanads authorising them to practise as Pleaders in the Courts of the Dharwar Dist.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Northern Division.

The following transfers of Mamlatdars are made on public grounds, with effect from the 1st proximo:—Rao Saheb Narayen Wasudev from Kalyan to Jalalpor in Surat; Rao Saheb Balkrishna Mahadev from Mahim to Kalyan in Thana; and Rao Saheb Narayen Bhawanrao from Jalalpor to Mahim in Thana.

Mr F H Warden delivered over and Mr H O Quin received charge of the office of the Dist Supt of Police, Broach, on the 14th inst.

Rao Bahadur Keshavlal Hiralal delivered over and Rao Saheb Anna Gopal received charge of the office of the Huzur Depy Collr, Thana, on the 15th inst.

The following transfers of Mamlatdars are made on public grounds:—Rao Saheb Parmanand Surajram from Dhandhuka to Gogha in Ahmedabad; Mr J W S Dracup from Gogha to Borsad in Kaira; and Rao Saheb Jivanlal Pranjivan from Borsad to Dhandhuka in Ahmedabad.

Central Division.

Messrs Shridhar Gundo and C W Richardson have respectively delivered over and received charge of the Huzur Treasury and Account Office at Nasik on 5th May 1888.

Munshi Bahadur, Fourth Class Chief Constable in charge Nasik City, is appointed to act as second grade Police Inspr in the Nasik Dist from the 4th inst during the absence of Khan Saheb Kassam Khan Mahomed Khan Dehelvi on three months' privilege leave.

Azam Anant Raghunath Modak, LCE, Head Karkun of the Valva Taluka in Satara, acted as Mamlatdar of that taluka from 19th Jan to 5th Feb 1888 and from 16th to 24th Feb 1888, both days inclusive, the former being the period intervening between Rao Saheb Vishnu Vinayek Sharangpani's departure to join his appointment in the Ahmednagar Dist and Rao Saheb Laxuman Moreshwar Despande's arrival at Islampur, and the latter being the time intervening between Rao Saheb Laxuman Moreshwar Deshpande's departure to join his appointment at Satara and Rao Saheb Ganesh Pandurang Thakar's arrival at Islampur.

BY THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS, SALT OPIUM AND ABKARI.

Mr A Devonsshire, Inspr in charge Distillery at Sholapur, is allowed privilege leave from the 8th to 27th inst, both days inclusive, and Mr Ramchendra Bapuji, Abkari Inspector, Madho Divn in the same district, is appointed to act for him.

Messrs C Pogson and A R Maidment respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Assist Collr of Salt Revenue, Uran Range, on the 9th inst.

Mr W Raymond, pro tem. Distillery Inspr, Sankheda Mewas, on Rs. 100, should revert from the 1st proximo to his substantive appointment as Assist Distillery Inspr, Surat.

Mr J Bapty, Dist Inspr, Nasik, on Rs. 60, is appointed to be Distillery Inspr, Sankheda Mewas, on Rs. 75 per mensem. He should join his new appointment on or before the 1st proximo.

Mr Cursetji Nowroji Dist Inspr on Rs 50, is promoted to Rs. 60, vice Mr Bapty, and posted to Nasik as Dist Inspr.

BY THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

Surgns A Milne and A W F Street respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Depy Sanitary Commissioner, Western Registration Dist, on the 12th May 1888.

Irsangaya Neelya is appointed sub *pro tem* Candidate Vaccinator, Bijapur Dist, with effect from 5th March 1888, vice Rango Goornath.

Jessaram Chandumal, third grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Upper Sind Frontier Dist, is granted privilege leave from 2nd May to 1st June 1888 inclusive, and Rochiram Suratsing, Candidate Vaccinator, is appointed to act for him.

Hajarimal Jeramdas, second grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Hyderabad Zilla, is granted privilege leave from 1st to 31st May 1888 inclusive, and Thanwardas Kishenchand is appointed to act for him.

Vishnu Vishwanath, third grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Thana Zilla, was granted leave without pay from 5th March to 3rd May 1888 inclusive, and Waman Chintaman was appointed to act for him.

Govind Raoji, third grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Kolaba Zilla, was granted sick leave from 7th Nov 1887 to 22nd April 1888 inclusive, and Mahadeo Sakharam was appointed to act for him with effect from 13th Dec 1887.

Shiwandas Chellaram, second grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Karachi Zilla, is granted privilege leave from 7th May to 6th June 1888 inclusive, and Menghraj Udhaudas, Candidate Vaccinator, is appointed to act for him.

BY THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER.

Mr. F W Francis, Assist Supt, Revenue Survey returned from the one year's furlough granted him under Govt Resolution No. 1770, dated 23rd March 1887, and resumed charge of his duties in the Poona and Nasik and Southern Maratha Country Surveys on the 7th May 1888.

BY THE CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS.

Northern Circle.

Messrs A C Wilkins, Divisional Forest Officer, North Thana, and Joseph Baptista, L C E, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Sub-Assist Consr of Forests, North Thana, B Subdivision, on the 14th inst.

BY THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE.

First Class Chief Constable Mr Rustomji Hormusji of the Surat Dist is appointed Insp under Insp-Genl of Police on pay Rs 125 per mensem.

BY COLLECTORS.

The following Government servants were allowed examination leave for the period specified below to attend the lower and Higher Standard Subordinate Magistrates' Examination held in Bombay in May 1888:—Higher Standard.—A'zam Dhirajlal Bhagvandas, 1st Karkun, Anklesvar Mamlatdar's Office, from 1st to 6th May 1888, both days inclusive. Lower Standard.—Tribhovandas Pranvalabhdas, Karkun, Hansot Mahalkari's Office, from 2nd to 7th May 1888, both days inclusive.

THE English farmer may grumble at his taxation, but compared with his Spanish brother the agriculturist of Andalusia, the lines have fallen to him in pleasant places. The Andalusian is taxed first by his Government, next by this municipality, and thirdly by the "Diputacion Provincial," which is a kind of Local Government Board. Then he has an octroi duty to encounter. The British Consul at Cadiz estimates that the total taxation on the produce of the land is thus brought up to 40 per cent. The taxation, too, is levied on official values of products fixed when prices were higher, and that the estimate does not take into account.

ENGAGING the services of an "expert in Arabic" appeared to be a rather serious matter at Manchester, where a professor of that language, lately called as a witness to explain a trade mark "consisting of five or six Arabic words," has brought an action to recover for his services no less a sum than 338*l*. The original question at issue is stated to have been simply whether a certain Arabic sentence "was grammatically correct, or whether it was a proverb"; but it is fair to say that the Arabic expert contended that he had been put to extraordinary trouble in the matter. He had attended in court eight days, for which he put in a claim for eighty pounds; he had also made, according to his own reckoning, 126 visits to his employer's warehouse, occupying 388½ hours, which he estimated to be worth 194*l*. 10*s*., and there were other incidental items. Moreover, the description of the Arabic expert clearly shows him to be no common person. "Born on Mount Lebanon," we are told, "he had studied in the American University at Beyrout where he had taken the degree of Master of Arts. Subsequently he was dragoman to the British Consulate at Tripoli at 12*l*. a month and his keep, and coming to England he had been employed at the British Museum in translating Arabic documents." Unfortunately, Mr. Justice Day and the Manchester jury have spoilt the poetical grace and harmony of the little story by a rather decided anti-climax, for they have estimated the value of the Arabic professor's services at ten pounds only being just one-third of the sum which the defendants, in whose favour the verdict was given with costs had paid into court.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

PERSONS intending to go to Poona for the Season can avail themselves of our Poona Branch. Glassware, Crockery, Cutlery, &c., almost at Bombay Prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED, a well-built OFFICE SHIGRAM in good working order.—Apply by letter to J. H. SYMINGTON, Queen Insurance Co., Elphinstone Circle.

TO LET, an airy FLOOR facing the Clock Tower Gardens, suitable for office or dwelling. Rent, Rs. 150 per month.—Apply E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

VICTORIA HOTEL, 58, James Street, Secunderabad. The Hotel in Station. Rooms available—Terms Moderate.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-Row.

£6,696,000 STG. Assets. The "STANDARD"—New and Reduced Rates for India founded on the latest and most reliable statistics

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOON.—FRANCIA AND FUCILE Court and Historical Hair-Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wig-makers, Rampart Row, below Bombay Club Fort.

AIR-GUNS, complete with Case, Ammunition, Darts, Pinctures and Ramrod, at Rs. 40 L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! Perfect Fit GUARANTEED. Coat and Trousers, from Rs. 15. JOHN MAHOMED and Co. 15, Meadow Street.

MUSICAL CHAIRS, Musical DECANTERS, Musical INKSTANDS, Musical ALBUMS and Musical TOYS.—MORENAS & Co., Ice Confectioners.

FOR SALE, STAFF UNIFORM, complete, with belts, &c., almost new, only worn a few times. For further particulars, apply "A. D. F." care of Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co., Bombay.

SUTTONS SEEDS in hermetically sealed boxes, just received. Vegetable, at Rs. 4, 8, and 16 each. Flower, at Rs. 4, 6, and 8 each.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CUTLER, PALMER'S imports of WHISKY are the largest in India, and yet this is not a tithe of the imports of immature and inferior spirits. See that labels, corks, and capsules bear Cutler, Palmer & Co. Of all dealers.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas 8; postage 1 anna.

LADIES' Tailor-made Ulsters, Riding Habits, Newmarket Coats, &c., made and fitted to present style of our new clothes just imported. Estimates and patterns free.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld. Rampart-row, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DRY PLATES by Ilford (Rapid and Ordinary) Edwards (XL. and Isochromatic) Wratten and Wainwright's (Instantaneous) Paget's (30 and 40 times), all sizes. Send for latest complete catalogue to

J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS.—Native Designs—Medals:—Paris 1878, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1884, Antwerp 1885, London 1886.—Address: The CLERK, Wonderland Art Pottery Works, Esplanade, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO. PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to IMPORTER, care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY, from BOMBAY to the BOSPHORUS; by GRATTAN GEARY, with map and illustrations. Crown 8 vo. in two volumes. Cloth bound, Rs. 6; postage, 6 annas.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,

MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.

Extracts teeth under N. C. Gas.

No. 23, RAMPART ROW.

Opposite to P. W. Department.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAVE received a splendid assortment of Furniture Coverings, consisting of Arts Chintz, Tapestry, Plushes, Roman Satins, &c.: also Gimps and ords to match.

18, Marine Street, Bombay, 20th April, 1888.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headache and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure, when all other drugs have failed.

Hunyadi János.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.

"SPEEDY, SURE, and GENTLE."

USES.

1. *As a safe, ordinary, and gentle aperient.*
2. *For habitual constipation.*
3. *By persons inclined to inflammation, congestion, and gouty disorder.*
4. *In chronic affections of the organs of respiration and circulation.*
5. *In organic diseases resulting from fatty degeneration.*
6. *Against undue deposition of fat in general.*
7. *Against hæmorrhoids.*
8. *During pregnancy and in many female diseases.*
9. *In bilious attacks and disorders of the liver.*
10. *The evil consequences of indiscretion in diet.*

Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before breakfast.

SOLE EXPORTERS:

THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED,

19 Regent Street, London, England,

WHOSE NAME UPON EVERY LABEL SECURES GENUINENESS.

Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will hold their usual Weekly Auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c.

10 cases white net and muslin.
10 „ Trousering cloth and Black calico.
6 „ Coloured satin and flower velvet.
5 „ White shirting and Handkerchiefs.
7 „ Coloured Prints and Handkerchiefs.

A quantity of grey half Hose, cotton Umbrellas, Matches, Color, Paint Accordeons, Concertinas, Toys, &c.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. A. Allan and C. D. Nunees, and by the order of Mooljee Pursotum, Esquire.

65 Pieces Woolen Cashmere, cloth of various colors.
3 „ Colored Cambridge Shirtings.
2 „ Cotton Trousering cloths.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 25th May, 1888.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

"A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO LADIES."

Bona Fide Auction Sale of a New Stock in Trade, Millinery, Superb Dress Materials in varieties, Shop Fittings, Handsome Show Cases, Gas Lamps, one Singer Sewing Machine, &c., &c.

In the shop in Hummum Street, No. 5, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th of May, sale commencing at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, in small lots to suit intending purchasers, the whole of the (quite new) stock in trade, millinery, &c., belonging to Miss E. Scott, closing her business. The same consisting of superior velvets, silks, merino, cashmeres, chintz, pompedous, cretons, zephyrs, nets serges sunshades, satins, dress laces, gauzes, ribbons, frillings, merveilleux, gloves, feathers, flowers, birds, bonnets, caps, buttons, broche, collars and cuffs, ready made dresses, dressing gowns and dust cloaks, millinery and dress materials in great varieties, shop fittings, consisting of handsome show cases, cupboards, counters, dressing glasses, one very little used Singer's oscillating Sewing Machine, gas lamps, &c., &c.

The property is on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Bombay, 25th May, 1888.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

Under instructions from the Executive Commissariat Officer, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Town Barracks, Fort, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 25th inst., at 1 p.m.

A quantity of provisions, &c.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 26th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and elegant French-polished, carved and plain blackwood, and teakwood with inlaid and mixed satinwood household furniture, by Wimbridge Roberts and Jamsetjee Nowrojee, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, rich flower jars and wall plates, Hink's kerosine oil table and hanging lamps, Persian carpet, oil paintings, a collection of choice plants in pots, valuable books, &c. the property of A. COTTERELL TUPP, Esq., C. S.

Catalogues are published, and the propery is on view.

The property of another gentleman.—

1 handsome English built mail phaeton by Booker and Co., London.

1 „ powerful bay Australian horse.

SALE OF GRAIN SWEEPINGS, OLD WOOD, IRON &c., AT THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Prince's Dock, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Dock premises, on TUESDAY, the 29th inst, at 2 p.m.

A quantity of grain sweepings, old wood, iron, &c.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Hummum Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 29th inst., at 2 p.m., the household furniture and effects of the late Mr. Albert Buchholtz, consisting of round, pier, card, side, writing, dressing, and wash-hand tables, drawing room and easy chairs, teapoys, book-shelf, screen, hat-stand, single cot, wardrobe, table and hanging lamps, pictures, table ornaments, figures, glassware, books, wearing apparel, table and bed linen, lady's saddle, &c.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

CLEARANCE SALE OF VALUABLE MACHINERY AT BYCULLA, OPPOSITE MESSRS. RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS'S WORKSHOP, CARNAC BUNDER, &c.

Under instructions from Mr. P. D. Framjee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst., at 2 p.m.

New and second-hand machinery, machines, pumps, engines, &c., to close accounts and shipments.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 28th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 „ dhoties
5 cases prints.
5 „ white leno checks.
3 „ white book muslins.
200 dozen coloured bordered handkerchieves.
3 casks writing and copying ink.

On account of the underwriters ex s.s. Huzara—

A T & S 4730-1—case chisels, plane and cut irons and saw-blades, seawater damaged.

Ex s.s. Clan Mackay—

H K S 1—6 doz. boys' stripe shirts.

On account and at the risk of Hasan Bawa Mya and Co—H B—M & C—3797—1 case 50 doz. glass boxes with owers and mirrors.

At 2 .m

1 handsome strong English built landau.
1 strong office shigram.
1 light and strong dog-cart.

And any other carriage and horses which may be offerd.

AUCTION SALE of a four-storeyed dwelling-house, open to westerly breeze, in Nanabhoy Bomonjee Street, within the Fort

Under instructions from Bai Buchoobai, widow and executrix of the Will of the late Dorabjee Burjorjee Woop, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m. (if not previously disposed of by private contract), the undermentioned valuable property, *viz*:—

All that piece of ground, containing by admeasurement 73 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 358, with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed in the books of the Municipality under ward No. 2380, and Street Nos. 19, 21, situate on the east side of Nanabhoy Bomanjee Lane, in the sub-district of Fort, in the island of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the property of Moosa Mapla, on the west by the said Nanabhoy Bomonjee Lane, on the north by the property of Dadabhoy Cowasjee, and on the south by the property of Eduljee Rustomjee, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and inpection of title deeds, application may be made to the Vendor at her house in Fort, behind the Presidency Magistrate's Court, or the Auctioneers.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT JAIL ROAD, OTHERWISE CALLED BABOOLA TANK ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY, COMMONLY KNOWN BY THE NAME OF IMAMBARA.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 21st day of June next, at 3 p. m., on the premises the following valuable property by order of the mortgagees, Messrs. Noormahomed Jairazbhoy Nensey Khairaj, and Rahimtoola Khairaj, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Khandiza Begam, *alias* Doolam Begam, the widow, and Jehan Ara Begam, the daughter of the late Mirza Abbas Bin Mahomed Alikhan, and Aga Mahomed Tukee Bin Haji Mahomed Sallay Khan, by virtue of a power of sale, contained in an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 7th day of September, 1885. subject as to a portion of the premises to the claim (if any) of the heirs of the late Jamadar Sallay Bin Oomer, under and by virtue of an indenture of assignment, dated 8th day of April, 1868, and made between Vinayekrao Juggannath Senkerseth of the one part, and the said Jamadar Sally Bin Oomer of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All the right, title, and interest of the said mortgagors in all that piece or parcel of Government, pension and tax land or ground, with the several messuages, tenements or dwelling houses, bungalows, stables, warehouses and out houses standing thereon, commonly called or known by the name of Imambara, situate at Jail Road, or otherwise called Babula Tank Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, and fronting on the east side of old Nagpada Road, formerly in the registration subdistrict of Mandvie, and now in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 16,720 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, and 13, and registered in books of the Collector of land Revenue under old No. 17, new No. 76, old survey Nos. 2185 and 2545, and new survey No. 3099, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by the Khoja Burial ground, on or towards the west by the old Nagpada Road or Mirza Mahomed Alikhan Street, on or towards the north partly by Mogul Mosque and partly by Imambara Road, and on or towards the south partly by the property belonging to Kullaoji and Munameya, respectively, partly by the house of Kaloo Mahadoo Dewji, partly by the house of Narayen Bhicajee Raghoo and Dhondoo Wagmaraya, and partly by burial ground belonging to the Khoja community.

For particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs Thakurdas Dharamsi and Cama, Attornies for the mortgagees, at their Office, No. 23, Rampart Row, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 25th May, 1888.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION,

THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR

SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,

Sole Agents in India for the

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK STUTTGART.

THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with First-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.

We would caution intending purchasers not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.

See our illustrated price-list free by post.

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 24.

THE Banks and Markets have been closed here to-day; but Reuter's telegrams to hand this morning convey some news of interest regarding the markets on the other side on their re-opening yesterday after the Whitsuntide holidays.

The financial message quotes Silver at 42d. per oz., which is confirmatory of the private advices regarding this metal referred to in our report of yesterday evening. Rupee securities had advanced 1⅛ per cent. for Fours and ⅝ per cent. for 4½ per cents above last Friday's nominal quotations, say to £66⅝ and £70⅞, respectively. Consols were ⅜ lower at 99; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 106½; as also were Rentes in Paris, at 105½. £225,000 in Gold had been paid into the Bank of England.

The thirty-five lakhs of Council Bills allotted in London yesterday went at a thirtysecond above the rate obtained on the previous Wednesday, Rs. 11,90,000 having been on Calcutta, 19,30,000 on Bombay, and Rs. 3,80,000 on Madras, at 1s. 4 3-32d. It is announced that the amount to be offered next week will be reduced to 30 lakhs.

In the Mincing Lance Markets, Linseed re-opened dull, and Calcutta seed was 3d. per quarter lower to arrive. Rapeseed, on the other hand, was firm, and 3d. per quarter higher, for Calcutta Brown to arrive. Poppyseed was also 3d. per quarter higher to arrive. Coffee was firm, but unaltered in value. The wheat Market was quiet, and Club No. 2 was 6d. per quarter lower to arrive.

Cotton in Liverpool closed steady last evening, the day's sales not having surpassed the morning's small estimate of 8,000 bales, which included 500 Surats. Spot prices were just the same as they closed at last Friday; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. higher for May-June and July-August deliveries, and 1-64d. up in other positions excepting the most distant, in which they were unchanged. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

This morning the Liverpool Market opened quiet; probable Sales, 8,000 bales; Imports, 4,000 bales.

The further slight advance of one point in September Futures, making the price 9·73 cents, was the only change in New York yesterday, spot Mid.-Uplands being still quoted at 10 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 2,000 bales, and the figures for the three years now give the following comparison:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Wednesday's Receipts.	2,000	1,600	2,300
Four days' do ...	15,000	6,800	15,900
Since 1st Sept.1887...	5,292,000	5,163,000	5,168,600

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	7,868	bales.
Wheat	63,255	cwts.
Linseed	16,616	„
Rapeseed	20,280	„
Poppyseed	8,631	„
Groundnuts	1,305	„

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. Kt Companion, 2,606 tons, Captain J L Shiell, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, with a cargo of coal, from North Shields.

THE P & O Co's s.s. Lombardy, 1,571 tons, Captain C F Preston, arrived yesterday morning from Hongkong, Singapore, and Penang, with a general cargo and 211 deck passengers.

THE s.s. Europa, 1,492 tons, Captain R Jones, arrived on Wednesday from Glasgow, which port she left on the 17th April. She brought a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Cumming and two children, Mr Hough and Mr Griffiths.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
23	Europa (s)	Jones	Glasgow.
24	Kt. Companion (s)	Shiell	North Shields.
	Lombardy (s)	Preston	Hongkong.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
23	Coconada (s)	Anderson	Marmagoa.
24	Elpis (s)	Barnet	Belfast.
	Othello (s)	Atkins	Aden.
	Etolia (s)	Gill	Messina and Marseilles.
	Rufford Hall	Mofatt	Liverpool.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 23.

FOR LONDON.

Carlton (s), 65 cwts olibanum, D Dossa; 163 cwts cloves, E Sewjee; 45 cwts gum, Nensee Damjee; 159 cwts ginger, Sewjee Ramjee; 100 bales cotton, G H Moore; 220 bales cotton, F Saquet and Co; 300 cwts hides, M Moolabhoy; 10 cwts ivory, M Dayall; 2 cases fishmaws, H Kuki; 17 bales hides, M Curim.

Thames (s), 804 cwts linseed and 3,684 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 3 cwts mother o'pearl shells, A H Joosub.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia (s), 1,000 cwts wheat, Bombay Co, Ld; 50 bales cotton, M Govindram; 1,650 cwts oil cake, Glade and Co; 213 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 60 bales wool, G T Mullaram; 2 bales wool, H Coorjee.

City of Carthage (s), 400 bales cotton, F Masotti 10,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 352 bales cotton Lyon and Co.

Ardbeg s—110 bales cotton, F Saquet and Co; 500 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 100 bales cotton waste, G Dwarkad; 200 bales cotton fly waste, and 2,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.;

Abana s—1,600 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

California s—4,000 cwts wheat, and 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Accomac s—1,885 cwts wheat, and 1,100 cwts poppy seed, and 984 cwts rapeseed, Bombay Co Ld; 100 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 3,000 cwts wheat, D Sassoon and Co; 6,000 cwts rapeseed, F Masotti and Co; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, K Nixon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Niagara s—260 bales cotton, F Saquet and Co; 750 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 200 cwts rapeseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 6,000 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Iran (s), 2,200 cwts poppy seed, 990 bales cotton and 6,000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 350 bales cotton, F. Saquet and Co; 300 cwts rapeseed, F Masotti and Co; 610 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 100 bales cotton, Geo Lockart and Co; 1,000 cwts wheat, K Nixon and Co.

Mameluke (s), 999 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co; 1,800 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co; 656 cwts wheat, Finlay Muir and Co; 2,000 cwts poppyseed, F Masotti and Co; 25 bales cotton fly, F Limji.

Brookfield (s), 350 bales cotton droppings and fly, D Virji; 200 bales cotton, Punnett and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Electra (s), 300 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

Amphitrite (s), 700 cwts castorseed, Volkart Bros; 250 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Katie s—2,000 cwts groundnuts, G Motee and Co 43,500 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros, 2,000 cwts castor seed, G Motee and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

Etolia s—1,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, K Nixon and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

Fastnet s—1,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Amphitrite s—220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 110 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 460 bales cotton, Geo Lockhart and Co; 440 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co; 54 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR MESSINA.

Rubattino s—2,000 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros.

FOR GIBRALTAR.

Thames s—450 lbs tea, S H Bottlewalla.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Lancaster s—6,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Elektra s—120 lbs sandalwood oil, H Allana; 30,000 cwts wheat, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR BELFAST.

Elpis s—2,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Katie s—620 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 150 bales cotton, F Saquet and Co.

R Rubattino s—2,001 cwts linseed, K Nixon and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Rubattino s—200 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Loodiana s—5,110 bales cotton, R Luchmandass.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

HINDLE—THOMPSON—May 22, at Christ's Church, Byculla, James Hindle, Mill Manager, Golburga, to Elizabeth Ann Carter, daughter of the late James Thompson, Lancaster, England.

DEATH.

GOODWIN—May 19, at Vadal, Kath'awar, from apoplexy, Arthur Goodwin, Assistant Engineer, B. G. J. P. Railway.

CHOWNA—May 24, at Moombadevi, Dhunji Doongaria Street, Dadabhoy Pallonji Chowna, the brother of Cowasji Pallonji Chowna. Funeral at 3 p.m., to-day.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

POLLARD—April 29, at the Medical Hall, Simla, Thomas Inwood Pollard, aged 36 years.

RYND—May 8, at Port Blair, Evelyn Cecil McKay afant son of F C Rynd, M S C, aged 10 weeks.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1888.

SIR WILLIAM HUNTER, in the remarkable articles on questions of Indian policy which are appearing in the *Times*, gives prominence to the resolution passed by the Congress at Madras last December, praying the Government to authorise the organisation of a Volunteer force to resist possible Russian aggression. The proposal to enrol natives as Volunteers, the writer points out, finds its counterpart in the spontaneous offers of the Princes and Chiefs of India to share in the defence of the country against foreign aggression. While reserving the decision in this matter to the British nation, Sir William Hunter indicates his own opinion as to the direction in which we should move by declaring that "an armed array of Native Volunteers would render hopeless any project of Russian ambition." A good deal obviously would depend on the extent and the quality of the armed array in question. Any effort of Russian ambition which may require to be met by armed resistance on the frontier will probably be made with regular troops inured to discipline and accustomed to the life of camps. The Russians will not send into the field an army of Volunteers, when it is a question of invading India; of that we may be assured. It is equally certain that the General who is charged with the defence of the frontier will not place any great reliance upon Volunteers, however well disposed and however numerous they might be; his dependence will be on regular troops, European and native. What, then, is the use of bidding either the English public or the Indian Government look to the enrolment of native Volunteers as a military resource against possible aggression? The Congress spoke of "the immense assistance which the people of this country, if duly prepared therefor, are capable of rendering to Great Britain in the event of any serious complications arising," and if the terms of the resolution had stopped at that preamble no one could have taken any exception to it. That the military resources of India are immense is not to be disputed; two hundred and fifty millions of people, including some of the most warlike races in the world, would easily—"if duly prepared therefor"—be able to crumple up any force which Russia could rail across the steppes to the Afghan Frontier. But when the resolution goes on to recommend "a system of volunteering for the Indian inhabitants of this country" as the one thing needed for its defence, the Congress is as wide of the realities of the situation as is the writer in the *Times*, who tells London that an armed array of Native Volunteers would appal a European enemy. They would do nothing of the kind. If in the coming years it be deemed necessary to add to the fighting strength of the country that must be done by reorganising the regular army on the lines which have been found by other nations to be indispensable. A large number of soldiers must be passed through the ranks, and kept as a reserve ready to fall into line when an emergency arises. Sir Charles MacGregor placed the minimum of the reserve required for the Indian Army at 65,000 men. It is quite probable that in view of the development witnessed in all modern armies that not inconsiderable estimate may yet be exceeded.

How are the men to be obtained? By "volunteering?" The army is now recruited by volunteering, but Russia does not recruit her army in that way. France has suppressed the "Voluntariat," and has gone in as thoroughly as Germany for universal compulsory military service. When it becomes a question of big battalions the country will have to make its election between compulsory military service, which will give the required amount of force at a minimum of cost, and voluntary service, which must be paid for very highly. Sir E. Hamley describes the alternative which he puts to the people of London as lying between money and inconvenience. If the great cost of maintaining a large garrison on a permanent footing is not faced, then there is nothing for it but to add 25,000 riflemen and a certain number of artillery-men, the existing Volunteers and militia of London and suburbs, denominate the whole force the "Guards of London" and rely upon them for the defence of the metropolis. But in this case the Volunteers would become a military force very different in character and training from what it has been hitherto. In all essentials it would be a territorial army. Will those who have asked the Government of India to authorise the enrolment of Native Volunteers for the defence of the country against invasion shrink from the sacrifices the London Volunteers are asked to make? Will they guarantee that a sufficient number of natives will come forward to be enrolled in such force? Do they contemplate the enrolment of the educated natives and the well-to-do, or do they expect that all classes will join its ranks? When some years ago the question of enrolling natives in a Volunteer corps was raised in Bombay, the idea seemed to be restricted to the educated young men of the Bombay middle class. Granted that in Bombay and in some other great cities a sufficient number of Volunteers could be obtained to fill a few companies, what proportion would they bear to that great armed array which would be required to keep an invader at a respectful distance? The Government of India some two years ago re-issued an order permitting the local Governments to admit natives into the ranks of the existing Volunteer Corps if the members of those Corps consented to their admission. This order had been issued by Lord Canning many years before, but it has remained practically a dead letter.

The principle of having natives to serve the Government as Volunteers is, however, admitted, and no controversy arises thereon. Some Parsees are actually on the roll of a Volunteer Corps at Quetta. The question is whether in regard to contingencies which, however remote, have to be provided against, the enrolment of a large Native Volunteer force would supply that element of military strength which is the desideratum. We have just seen in passing what Sir E. Hamley recommends as necessary to convert the Metropolitan Volunteers into the "Guards of London." The fact is that, in England, the Volunteers, even after twenty years of assiduous training and much earnest and self-denying effort, have to complain that they "are not taken seriously enough." Sir Charles Dilke, knowing the opinion of competent military officers, tells the Volunteers that their complaint is well-founded, and is likely to continue to be so until they have been thoroughly organised for whatever duties they may be called upon to fulfil and the country and they themselves know definitely that they are to be called out for home service whenever the country is denuded of regular troops. This means in so many words that in all except name they must cease to be Volunteers, and become the English Landsturm. Even if that step in advance be taken the Volunteer will not be the equal in training to the German or the Frenchman of the equivalent force who has passed two or three years of his youth in the regular army. Sir Charles Dilke sighs for the recognition of the principle which governs the organization of all other modern armies, the people of their own good will voluntarily adopting the yoke of military discipline and restraint for some portion of their lives. Englishmen have hitherto preferred to pay in money the debt they owe to their country rather than in that personal service which foreigners do not find so irksome now that they have become accustomed to it. But the time is certainly approaching when that view of public duty will undergo a change. All good subjects will probably "volunteer" to serve their turn in the national ranks. If the Congress keep pace with the advance of English opinion in this direction so much the better. When India is able to put in the first and second line half a million good soldiers on the threat of invasion, Russia will decide to keep well to the north of the demarcated boundary. The time has not yet arrived in either the United Kingdom or in India for levying armies by the recognised modern machinery, but that is one of the resources of civilization which we may one day be able to utilise—with astonishing results.

AN interesting suggestion for the application of socialistic principles to the management of industrial enterprises is contained in the letter addressed by Mr. Gostling to the shareholders of the Gordon Mills which we published yesterday. The mills have a history of their own which we need not narrate at length. It is enough to say that they were in difficulties once—which as a matter of fact they have not yet quite escaped from—that in the hour of emergency Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit came forward, as he has done in like cases, as the *deus ex machina*; that, rendering help to the concern on strict commercial principles, he and his firm have got more out of the mills than the other shareholders; and that Mr. Gostling, quite within his right, wants to know why these things should be so. This, however, is a matter of private interest, which the shareholders may consider in conclave at their meeting to-morrow, and on which they are entitled to come to any decision they may choose, provided it be within the four corners of the Indian Companies' Act. Their decision, by the way, will be not uninfluenced by the fact that the bulk of the shares are held by Sir Dinshaw and his firm, so that the present managers have at all events the big battalions on their side. But this is not a matter of public concern. When we turn to Mr. Gostling's postscript we are on different ground. His invitation to the shareholders of the Gordon Mills to join him in petitioning for a Statute of Limitations which is to curb the cupidity of capitalist mill managers, to cut down their interest and their commission, and to prescribe the terms and the manner of remunerating them, is really an invitation to a larger public than will assemble at the office of the Gordon Mills Company to-morrow. Mr. Gostling will not be in any wise alarmed by the intimation that the legal restraints upon the right of contract which he asks for savour very strongly of socialism. He comforts himself with a telling little list of precedents in recent English legislation for limiting free contract, all appropriate enough in their way if only it be conceded that capitalist mill managers in Bombay and capitalist shareholders who confide in them and co-operate with them hold the same relation, each class to the other, that the rack-renting Irish landowner holds to the penniless tenant for example, or the Scotch laird to the poverty-stricken crofter. But we seem to see a difference, if only in the trifling circumstance that the struggle, if there is one, in Bombay is between two orders of capitalists. We have not here the long standing war between capital and labour, but one between the capitalist mill agent and the capitalist shareholder, and we suspect that the Government of India, if asked to interfere, will answer that both parties are quite strong enough to fight the battle out without need of help or protection from them. We take it that the author of the proposal wishes it to be seriously considered, and therefore we ask him how many concerns would be taken in hand *in articulo mortis*, as this particular mill was, if the rescuers were forbidden to charge more than six per cent. —a not unreasonable rate for temporary loans to first-rate going concerns? As to the limitation upon the profits of agents and the prohibition of the quarter anna system which Mr. Gostling asks for, the remedy is in the hands of the investing public. They still invest very largely in concerns in which the remuneration of the agents has no relation to the profits earned, with a full consciousness of the many arguments that are to be urged against the system as well as of what is to be said in its defence. They have free choice between the two methods, and if they choose to subscribe to concerns managed on a principle the demerits of which have been so loudly proclaimed that denunciations of them have long since become the veriest commonplaces, why should the law step in and prevent them?

THE difficulties which confront missionaries in rendering into the vernacular, particularly where the vocabulary is limited, the technicalities of the religion they are endeavouring to propagate would at any time form the theme for a dissertation interesting alike from the points of view of philology and of theology. Sir Henry Maine has in his "Ancient Law" touched upon the advantage which the original propagators of Christianity in the Roman world enjoyed in having ready to hand in the language of Greek philosophy a terminology so closely adaptable to their needs. Later propagators of the faith have been less fortunate, as we are reminded in a paper in the current number of the *Indian Church Quarterly Review*, in which the Rev. J. H. Lord, of Bombay, sets forward the difficulties encountered in endeavouring to find in the Indian vernaculars equivalents to Christian theological terms. The difficulties that have presented themselves to Mr. Lord are in connection with the Prayer Book, and some of them are very curious, though perhaps not so curious as some of the attempts that have been made to solve them. A typical instance is given in the attempt made to render into Telugu the word "Advocate," in its special theological sense, by the term "Vakeel." And yet in the inflexible language of a lowly organized race, a language wanting in the finer gradations to which the growth of a theological or a philosophical literature alone can give rise, anomalies of this kind are inevitable. The rendering of the term "grace" also has its difficulties, as would doubtless be understood by any Marathi scholar who endeavoured to translate into his vernacular such a phrase as "Nature a parable of grace." The term "Church," in its material as well as its corporate meaning, seems to have occasioned much trouble and uncertainty to Prayer Book translators. "Mandali," for the latter sense, has commended itself to more than one translator into Marathi, but this is objected to as meaning only an assembly, and a way of escape has been pointed out by substituting "Ekklesiya," the word already employed in the Hindi Prayer Book. But is not *ecclesia* itself open to the same objection as *mandali*? The word was originally applied to the general assemblies in which the Greek democracy in each city discussed its affairs, and had no closer connection with a religious organization than the word "diocese" had with the boundaries of a Bishop's jurisdiction. The early Church borrowed much of her terminology from the secular life around her, and translators into the Indian vernaculars would have primitive practice on their side if they were to adapt sometimes, rather than introduce to Indian readers phrases from a strange tongue. But the subject is surrounded with difficulties, theological and philological, and Mr. Lord and those who are working with him will have the sympathy of many oriental scholars.

THE appointment of the Hon. Mr. Naylor to act as Member of Council during the absence on leave of the Hon. R. West has given general satisfaction. Mr. Naylor's most recent opportunity for exhibiting his capacity for good work was in connection with the Bombay Municipal Bill, and though opinions have differed as to some of the principles and many of the details of that measure, there has been no difference of opinion as to the skill with which it was drafted, or as to the admirable power of exposition which he exhibited in pilotting the Bill through the Council. He deserved all the recognition that the Government had in its power to give to so sound a lawyer and so indefatigable a worker. Through accepting the appointment of Legal Remembrancer to Government in Sir Richard Temple's time, Mr. Naylor got out of the running for promotion in his own line, and missed his chance for a judgeship of the High Court. Mr. Naylor has been for some time past on the Legislative Council, and his capacity as a lawyer, his sound judgment, and long experience, will make him a valuable member of Lord Reay's Government. The appointment of Mr. Herbert Batty to the Legal Remembrancership is also a satisfactory one, Mr. Batty having earned the reputation of being a sound lawyer and a hard worker.

CAPTAIN A. CAMPBELL, D. S. O., Officiating Director of the Indian Marine, has been appointed a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay during the absence of Captain J. Hext, R.N.

SURGEON G. E. FOOKS, 5th Bombay (Light) Infantry, has been appointed to the medical charge of the Baroda Residency.

MR. A. SHEWAN, C.S., Administrator of the Rajpipla State, has been granted three months' privilege leave from the 3rd June.

COLONEL G. R. GOODFELLOW, C. I. E., S. C. Political Agent in Cutch, has been allowed furlough to Europe for one year.

MR. H. HARRISON, Commandant of his Highness the Gaekwar's Local Battalion at Dhari, has been appointed to be Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent at Baroda in charge of Okhamandal and Commandant of the Waghir Corps.

THE completion of the first hundred years of the existence of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls will be celebrated by a festival at the Albert Hall, on Thursday, June 7, at which the Prince of Wales, Grand Master of English Freemasons, has promised to preside. There are already some 1,200 stewards for the occasion, and the amount estimated which the lists will realise is put down at 40,000*l*.

MR. A. S. MORIARTY has been appointed to act as Additional Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge of Satara.

MR. J. B. W. BIDDLE has been appointed, on being relieved by Colonel G. H. F. Codrington, to act as Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the Khandesh district.

MR. G. MCCALLUM has been placed in magisterial charge of the sub-division of the Thana district comprising the talukas of Karjat, Kalyan, and Murbad.

MR. G. DRUITT, C.S., has been allowed by the Secretary of State a further extension of extra-ordinary leave on medical certificate without pay for three months.

MR. W. A. EAST, C.S., on his return from leave, has been appointed to do duty as Collector and Magistrate of Poona; Mr. A. Keyser, C.S., on being relieved by Mr. East, to do duty as Collector and Magistrate of Satara; and Mr. H. E. Winter, on being relieved by Mr. A. Keyser, to act as Collector and Magistrate of Kaira.

SURGEON W. N. CORKERY has been appointed to be Civil Surgeon, Shikarpore, and to act as Civil Surgeon, Sukkur, until relieved by Surgeon Dimmock.

THE Commissary-General will forward at once at Colonel Graham's camp supplies for the whole of the Sikkim Field Force sufficient to last to the end of June, and for the 32nd Pioneers and 250 mules for a period of four months from 1st July.

THE members of the Army Mobilisation Committee have still some months' work before them. They will meet again at Simla on Wednesday to re-embark upon their labours.

A BATAVIA paper points out a detrimental peculiarity of teak timber grown in Java. The standing trees are apt to get hollowed in the stem. A timber dealer at Batavia has found out a remedy to check the evil, which seems effective enough when applied to newly cut beams, immediately after they come to hand. It consists in rubbing oil dregs well into the beams, and afterwards keeping them above ground on supports.

IT is said that Sir M. Mackenzie has caused some displeasure in the minds of his greatest friends in Berlin by the recent publication of quarrelsome correspondence. He has been very greatly provoked; but, firm in the Emperor's favour as his Majesty's chief professional adviser, it is felt that it would have been better for him to have avoided angry words while he was placed beside the Emperor. In the Imperial German family the Emperor's present existence is generally attributed to the skill and firmness and patience of Sir M. Mackenzie. The Empress, it is said, is confident that but for him the Emperor would long ago have certainly been subjected to a probably fatal operation, from which his Majesty has never thought he would have recovered. Sir M. Mackenzie will be officially permitted to accept and wear the Hohenzollern Order on sending an affirmation to the Lord Chamberlain that it is conferred for services rendered to the German Emperor "while entirely engaged and employed beyond her Majesty's dominions."

TELEGRAMS.

THE SIND QUESTION.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM.]

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 24.

The proposal to transfer Sind is looked at coldly in influential circles here, the opinion being that the local view, that the interests of Sind would suffer by annexation to the Punjab, is well founded.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

A GLADSTONIAN VICTORY.

LONDON, MAY 24.

The polling in connection with the election of a member for Southampton in place of Admiral Sir John E. Commerell, Conservative, who has been appointed to the Portsmouth command, took place yesterday.

Mr. Evans, Gladstonian, defeated Mr. Guest, Conservative, by a majority of 900 votes.

THE BIRTHDAY *GAZETTE*.

The Hon. J. F. Dickson, the Colonial Secretary in the Straits, and the Hon. Edward N. Walker, the Colonial Secretary in Ceylon, have been appointed Commanders of St. Michael and St. George.

Dr. W. R. Rynsey, Inspector of Hospitals in Ceylon, has been appointed Companion of the same Order.

THE NEW VICEROY OF INDIA.

OTTAWA, MAY 24.

The Marquis of Lansdowne has started for England.

A farewell-ovation was given him by the people.

THE BOULANGIST PROPAGANDA.

PARIS, MAY 23.

An important meeting of the Radical Senators and Deputies took place to-day, at which resolutions were passed to oppose resolutely the Boulangist schemes.

THE CZAR.

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY 23.

Renewed reports are current that the Czar will visit Samarcand in the summer.

PRINCE HEINRICH'S MARRIAGE.

CHARLOTTENBURG, MAY 24.

The marriage of Prince Heinrich with Princess Iréne, of Hesse, was solemnized here to-day.

The Emperor of Germany was present at the ceremony.

A BURMESE LETTER TO THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 24.

The following is a translation of a Burmese letter from Hla Dway Siado and Pakhan Siado, Buddhist chief priests of Mandalay, to the Commander-in-Chief :—

His Excellency will remember having, before he left Burma for Bengal in February, 1887, had an interview with the priests in the palace at Mandalay, during the course of which the conversation was directed to the affairs of the country. At this interview opportunity was taken of explaining to his Excellency that the disturbed state of the districts in Burma had alienated the people from the spiritual influence of the priests, but that every effort would be made by the priesthood to better the condition of the people and restore the country to its original tranquillity. Since then the chief priests have been assiduously engaged in the fulfilment of this end, and they lately resolved that each should apportion to himself the mission of visiting the districts along either bank of the Irrawaddy. However little may have been done so far, they feel sure that the desired results will eventually be achieved. Letters are being sent by them to all members of the priesthood, who in their turn will publish the contents to the people and abjure them, with the aid of the spiritual benediction, to live peacefully in their own homes as becomes all good citizens, so that their own condition and that of the country may be ameliorated. The head priests have already visited a number of the disturbed districts and have sent letters to the remainder, intimating their impending visits and instructing the people to be peaceful. The priests wish to assure his Excellency that the work of assisting in the salvation of the country and its people is being undertaken most heartily, and they feel sanguine that the country will be resuscitated into a peaceful kingdom in the prosperity of which all will gladly co-operate.

This letter is sent as a token of remembrance of his Excellency, and if a message is sent to the priests in acknowledgment its receipt will be hailed with gladness by them and all the inhabitants, and blessings will everlastingly be invoked on his Excellency.

UNVEILING OF H. M. THE QUEEN'S PORTRAIT AT THE NILGHIRI LIBRARY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

OOTACAMUND, MAY 24.

This afternoon his Excellency the Governor unveiled the Queen's portrait at the Nilghiri Library in the presence of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, the Bishop and Members of Council. Speaking H. E. said, Sir Frederick Leighton, who approved of the likeness, was a worthy representative of the Victorian era. The Queen's virtues were devotion to public duty and sympathy with human suffering. During the last fifty years foundations of constitutions were enlarged, colonies prospered, trade flourished, and the Indian Enpire consolidated. The Prince Consort contributed most towards the popularity of the reign. He hoped the Queen's visit to Italy, Austria and Germany would be fruitful of peace and tranquillity.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, MAY 24.

An enthusiastic meeting was held at the Victoria College to hear Raja Rampalsing on the Congress. Raja Luchmansing presided. The speaker delivered an eloquent, moderate and loyal speech, carrying with him the whole assembly. The meeting closed with cheers for the Queen-Empress.

BIRTHDAY PARADE AT MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 24.

A Birthday parade was held this morning before Brigadier-General Smart. The Body-Guard, a wing of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, the 3rd and 9th Native Infantry, and the Railway Volunteers were present.

THE LATE COLONEL LEACOCK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, MAY 24.

Colonel Leacock, about whose death I wired to you last evening, was interred in the Camp cemetery with military honors this morning. Rev. W. B. Preston, Chaplain of Ahmedabad, conducted the burial service. The deceased was a talented and most gallant officer, and his untimely end has cast a gloom over a large circle of friends, among whom he was deservedly popular.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MAY 24.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Shannon, with homeward mails of the 18th instant, arrived here at 8-30 a.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 23.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this morning.

PORT SAID, MAY 23.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dacca, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

LONDON, MAY 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 3-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	99
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66⅝
4½ per cent. do.	70⅞
4½ per cent. French Rentes	105¼
Bar Silver	42

The sum of about £225,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, MAY 23.

10 p.m.	84·1

THURSDAY, MAY 24.

6 a.m.	82·6
10 a.m.	87·4
2 p.m.	89·4
4 p.m.	88·0

THE QUEEN-EMPRESS'S BIRTHDAY.

YESTERDAY was observed as a general holiday throughout the city on account of the Queen-Empress's birthday. The public offices, docks, and banks were closed ; and the leading mercantile firms, following the official example, kept holiday. The vessels in the harbour were dressed in honour of the occasion. At most of the native clubs in the city special dinners were given, at which the toast of the Queen-Empress's health was enthusiastically drunk. In the morning the troops in Garrison paraded in review order, the European troops on the parade ground of the 2nd Gloster Regiment at Colaba, and the native troops on the general parade ground, in front of the Bombay Gymkhana. At 7 a. m., the Royal Artillery and the Gloster Regiment were drawn up in line, the Royal Artillery on the right with the guns in action, the necessary points and colours being furnished by the Gloster Regiment. An imperial salute of thirty-one guns was fired by the Royal Artillery, and a *feu-de-joie* by the Gloster Regiment, both Regiments being for the time under the command of Colonel D.V. Shortland, Commanding the Royal Artillery. The Band played a few bars of the National Anthem ; and a general salute was then given by the men. Colonel Shortland called for three cheers for the Queen-Empress, which were heartily given by the assembled troops. The several Volunteer Corps in Bombay were not required to take part in the celebration. The field state of the European troops was as follows :—

Royal Artillery (6-1 Southern Division).—Major N. P. Fowell, commanding ; Lieutenants F. Aikenhead and D. O. Morris, and 82 non-commissioned officers and men. Total 85. 7-1 Southern Division.—Lieutenants H. F. Vanderzee, commanding, C. H. Chepmall, A. L. Bray, and 67 non-commissioned officers and men. Total 70. 1-1 Western Division.—Captain H. M. Slater, commanding ; Lieutenants H. G. Leahy and M. S. Williams, and 86 non-commissioned officers and men. Total 89.

2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment (61st Foot).—Major F. J. Curtin, commanding ; Captain T. W. C. Leathem, Lieutenants A. C. Lovett, S. Willock, J. D. H. Whylock, K. M. Dowie, K. X. Britten, W. A. M. Bruce, W. M. A. Lucas, W. A. Bailey, 205 non-commissioned officers and men, and 41 bandsmen. Total 256.

The General Officer Commanding commanded the parade of the native troops on the general parade ground, facing the Bombay Gymkhana, at the same hour, 7 o'clock. The 4th Bombay Rifles and the 21st Native Infantry (Marine Battalion) were drawn up in line, facing west, at twelve paces' interval. The Marine Battalion furnished the necessary points and colours. The troops fired a *feu-de-joie* in honour of her Majesty's birthday, and after a general salute three cheers were lustily given for her Majesty. The field state was as follows :—

4th Bombay Rifles.—1 wing commander, 1 wing officer, 1 adjutant, 2 attached officers, 1 medical officer, 3 jemadars, 14 havaldars, 27 naiks and lance naiks, 6 buglers, and 168 rank and file. The officers present were Major F. H. Forjett, commanding; Lieutenants C. J. Fry, H. D. Merewether, J. C. Keown, A. B. Sangster, and Surgeon T. D. C. Barry. Total 224.

21st Bombay Infantry.—1 field officer, 1 captain, 4 subalterns, 3 subedars, 1 Jemadar, 11 havaldars, 11 drummers, 12 naiks and lance naiks, 22 band, and 124 rank and file. The officers present were Colonel G. F. Beville, commanding; Captain G. E. Even ; Lieutenants C. M. H. Merriman, H. C. B. Dann, F. E. Beville, and E. C. F. Sartorius. Total 190. The grand total for all regiments was 914 officers and men.

THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I make bold to draw, through your journal, the attention of the B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities to the great desirability of altering the time of the evening up-train, which arrives at the Borivli station at 6-56 p.m. A great number of passengers residing at the villages clustering about the Goregam, Borivli, Bhynder, &c., stations have to suffer much inconvenience from this train. The train arrives at Bombay late in the evening. Why cannot the railway authorities return to their former arrangement, which suited every one so well ?—Yours, &c.,

May 23. A SUFFERER.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, May 24.—The barometer has fallen slightly over the greater part of India. It has risen to a small extent in South India and North Punjab. The pressure relations are thence almost identical with those of yesterday. The temperature has increased considerably in the Central Provinces, Rajputana and Central India, and is excessive over the whole of Upper and Central India. Winds are weaker on the West Coast, but are increasing at the head of the Bay, where they are up to the average of May strength. Again, some showers of no great importance have fallen in Burma, Assam and the Malabar Coast. The weather is very dry and hot over the whole of Central and Northern India.

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL F. T. HUMFREY, S. C., has been permitted to reside out of India.

LIEUTENANT G. S. MORRIS, 1st Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, Officiating Wing Officer, 1st Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, has been admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. S. HORE, Infantry, and Lieutenant L. A. Gordon, S. C., have been permitted to return to duty.

SURGEON-MAJOR G. E. E. BURROUGHS, has been allowed fourteen days' extension of leave.

THE services of Surgeon W. A Corkery, I. M. S., have been placed at the disposal of the Government for employment in the Civil Department.

GENERAL LYNCH, commanding the Division, with his staff, arrived at Cawnpore on Monday, when he inspected the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, the regiment that has just completed its long march from Loralai. On Tuesday the same regiment performed outpost duty, and the General inspected some of the local factories, and was present at the usual Birthday Parade.

SURGEON A. COLEMAN, I. M. S., has been attached to the Benares Station Hospital for duty from the date he handed over the officiating medical charge of the 17th Bengal Infantry to Surgeon J. H. Henderson, I. M. S.

IT is reported that the 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade will proceed to Burma next relief for service there before proceeding home.

THE command of the 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers will become vacant on the 9th proximo, when Colonel R. Upcher, D. S. O., will be placed on half-pay on completion of six years' service as a regimental Lieutenant-Colonel. It is understood that he will be succeeded in the command by Lieutenant-Colonel F. Glennie, now with the 1st Battalion in Dublin.

THE Government of India have ordered the immediate transfer of the Field Pay Office from Mandalay to Rangoon in view to payments for May being made for both Upper and Lower Burma from the latter station. The Circle Pay Office at Rangoon is sanctioned temporarily, and audit offices for pay and commissariat bills will also shortly be established there. Circle Pay Offices eventually will be abolished and payments made direct from treasuries.

THE French have allowed Count Kabayama, Vice-Minister of the Japanese Navy, accompanied by three frigate captains, two marine engineers, and a naval commissary to visit the arsenals of Toulon, Brest, Cheerbourg, Rochfort, and St. Nazaire.

OFFICERS' horses competing in military races or steeplechases at home will not be liable to race-horse duty so long as they are stationed in camp or barracks.

THE French cavalry manœuvres to be held in the autumn at the camp of Chalons are to be on a grand scale. The 1st, 3rd, and 5th Cavalry Divisions, each accompanied by three mounted field batteries, have received orders to be at the camp by the 12th of August. The manœuvres will be carried out under the orders of the Marquis de Gallifet, General of Division, and will be continued for twelve days.

THE military authorities of the United States have been engaged in testing a new gun constructed upon the Longridge system of an inner tube of pure steel with an outer shell of rolled wire. The piece in question weighs 5½ tons, has an eight inch diameter charge chamber, and is 35 calibres in length. The gun so far has successfully withstood the severe tests it has been subjected to, and has given good results.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

May 26.—Pachmari Sky Races.
" 29.—Departure of M. S. Thames.
" 30.—Derby Day.
Town Council, 3 p.m.
June 4.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
" 5.—Simla Races.
" 7.—Simla Races.
July 24.—Bangalore Races.
" 26.—Bangalore Races.
" 28.—Bangalore Races.
" 31.—Bangalore Races.
Aug. 7.—Poona Sky Races.
" 9.—Poona Sky Races.
" 14.—Lucknow Sky Races.
" 16.—Lucknow Sky Races.
" 18.—Lucknow Sky Races.
" 23.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
" 24.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
" 25.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
Secunderabad Sky Races.
" 28.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
" 30.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
Sept. 1.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
" 3.—Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition, Poona.
" 20.—Poona Races.
" 22.—Poona Races.
" 25.—Poona Races.
" 27.—Poona Races.
" 29.—Poona Races.
Oct. 15.—Mysore Sky Races.
" 17.—Mysore Sky Races.
" 19.—Mysore Sky Races.
" 30.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
Nov. 1.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
" 3.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
" 6.—Meerut Autumn Races.
" 8.—Meerut Autumn Races.
" 10.—Meerut Autumn Races.
" 17.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
" 20.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
" 22.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
" 24.—Hyderabad Races.
Dec. 22.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)
" 26.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)
" 29.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)

THE Russian territory east of the Caspian is to be formed into a separate province of the Russian empire, instead of, as at present, constituting officially a portion of the Governor-Generalship of the Caucasus. The measure is much as though the British territories west of the Indus were made into a separate administrative area under a Chief Commissioner dealing directly with the Government of India.

IT appears that the Russians have now at Merv two battalions of infantry (the 6th and 7th Transcaspian), two batteries of artillery, the Transcaspian Sapper Company, and the Kavkaz Cossack Regiment. Sari Yazi and Sarakhs have each a battalion of Transcaspian Rifles. At Kahhka is stationed a Cossack horse battery. Askhabad has a garrison of 3 battalions of Transcaspian Rifles, a battery of artillery, and the Taman Cossack Regiment. At Geok Tepe there is a single infantry battalion, and at Kazil Arvat, the head-quarters of a railway battalion, which is distributed in detachments all along the line to Charjui, where there is a Turkistan Line battalion in quarters, with another at Karki. A second railway battalion is employed in the protection of the Samarcand section of the line. The total force, therefore, comes to 10 infantry battalions, 30 guns, 12 squadrons, a sapper company and two railway battalions, numbering in all some 16,000 men.

NEWS has reached Pondicherry that a contract for the construction of the Paumben Canal works has been arranged between the London directors and a French firm of contractors upon the revised plans and altered estimates of Monsieur Poilay, Civil Engineer, who was sent out from Paris to this country about a year ago to explore and report upon the land and country to be "canalised." Some eight or nine months seem to have been occupied by the Board of Directors in London and the contracting firm of Engineers in Paris in arriving at a conclusion ; but we understand that at last Monsieur Poilay's amended designs and estimates for the works have been accepted. It seems strange that large contracting firms in England should have allowed this work—representing an expenditure, wholly in British territory, of nearly one million of pounds sterling,—to pass into the hands of foreigners. Active operations on the line of Canal will probably not begin until after the close of the north-east monsoon, but preliminary works will most likely be commenced much earlier. It is calculated that it will take about four years to complete the Canal.

THE HYDERABAD SCANDALS.

A LONDON correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes :—

The disclosures relating to the Hyderabad mining concession made public in the *Pioneer* have created, of course, much excitement both in the City and in the House of Commons. The entire surroundings are of such a sensational and exceptional nature that the report of the Select Committee is awaited with much interest.

The gang that sprung the Deccan affair on a confiding public appear to be old hands at similar transactions. Mr. Henry Parkinson Sharp, who appears to possess all the brains of the promoter syndicate, was himself officially connected with the notorious Honduras Loan scandal which, at the instance of Sir Henry James, was investigated by a Select Committee of Parliament in 1875. That Select Committee was extremely anxious to have Mr. Sharp under examination, but he evaded the inquiry by leaving England for a time. Mr. Sharp was also concerned in floating the San Domingo Loan for £700,000, of which sum not more than £50,000 ever reached the Government of San Domingo. Mr. Sharp a little later, in connection with Mr. John Stewart, one of the Hyderabad concessionaries, exploited the Peruvian bondholders. On this occasion guano to the gross value of some four millions sterling appears to have malingered on its way to the luckless bondholder.

Mr. Watson's last operation was only last January, when he brought out the Borax Mine which he had purchased for a modest sum from the executors of the late Mr. Hanson, the Constantinople banker. The capital of this company was the nominal million sterling so familiar to Deccan shareholders, of which million Mr. Watson received £900,000 for his "concession :" whether there is on the Bosphorus some complacent official of the tribe of Huq will doubtless appear in due course. When the facts connected with this Borax Mine are made public, it will most probably be able to take its place as a financial pendant for the Hyderabad affair, but happily in the case of the Borax the *Pioneer* disclosures will have come in time to warn the public as to the nature of Mr. Watson's "fully paid" shares.

That the public should have been induced to buy these Deccan shares, and at a premium, is most extraordinary. The shares themselves have been puffed and touted for twelve months past in the most glaring way by the financial writer in *Vanity Fair*, who seems also to be connected with the *Bullionist*. On December 4th, 1886, there is a long flashy article in *Vanity Fair* about this Deccan Company ; which is described as having been "formed in August 1886 with a capital of one million in *ten pound shares which are fully paid up*." The article goes on to say : "Several weary years of wrangle elapsed before the founders of the concern could arrange equitable terms with the Nizam's Government and the Secretary of State for India. . . . We have no space to detail how successful the experiments (of mining) have been: those who believe in us will not seek for a further proof than our word," &c., &c. Then, after depicting the coal, the iron, the undiscovered gems in Golcondo, *Vanity Fair* proceeds to discuss Messrs. Parkinson Sharpe and Watson and their brother directors in this style : "We have some acquaintance with the ordinary run of guinea-pig directors. He does not appear here. We know the standing and position of these men, and we know that most of them having already achieved what would seem to ordinary minds colossal fortunes, would not have linked their names to anything likely to fail." The account of the Hyderabad Deccan Company closes with the assurance that the shares are "good either as a speculative purchase or as a solid investment." Again in *Vanity Fair* for July 2nd last year the writer says :—" We consider the discussion raised by Sir Roper Lethbridge confirms what we stated in *Vanity Fair* on December 4th last, that it is possible the Deccan Company may come to possess the power and influence of the old East India Company" &c., &c. " A privilege which in coal alone will pay the Company more than twenty per cent per annum. . . . . The Nizam must know something or he would not invest £120,000 in these shares." At the time this was written the paid up capital of the Company was £75,000 which was required to pay dividends upon a million sterling. So that some £75,000, not more than a third of which was fairly invested in a coal pit at Singareni, was to earn £200,000 a year according to the imaginative essays which appeared week after week in *Vanity Fair*. This is a sample of the gaudy absurdities with which this newspaper succeeded in entrapping the credulous public.

The details of the fraud perpetrated appear to have been first declared in England in some letters from Hyderabad to Lord Randolph Churchill as long ago as February last. The consequence was a correspondence between Lord Cross and Lord Randolph. Lord Cross, to write mildly, is certainly not the Sampson of Lord Salisbury's Government : Lord Randolph also is an impatient critic to whom Lord Cross is still the "Mr. Snelgrove" of "another place." Lord Randolph wished the India Office to make a clearance of the parasites of the Hyderabad Deccan Company whether in London or India. Lord Cross, however, seems to have taken the line that the task should be left either to Lord Dufferin or to some more convenient season or to Lord Dufferin's successor. Meanwhile Mr. Labouchere, who has an experience of City jobs which few detectives possess, had begun to express in the lobbies certain views far from complimentary to Lord Cross's capacity and decision of character. The affair, it began to be rumoured, was not merely in the last degree shady, but there were also family connections of the promoters within the India Office determined to screen the offenders. This may be held to account for at least two essays in leading newspapers which are both official and officious, and evidently intended to whitewash those who participated in the Huq's profits whether in India or London.

However, a Select Committee of the House of Commons has now been appointed, of which Sir Henry James is the Chairman, and which includes Sir Richard Temple, who was once Resident at Hyderabad, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Robertson, Q. C., the Solicitor General for Scotland, Mr. Slagg, and Mr. McLagan : probably the eighth member will be Mr. Hoare, the banker. A Committee this, of all the talents, so that the public will soon be in possession of the entire facts. Fortunately Mr. Cordery is in England on leave, so that he will be able to give the Committee his version of the purchase of the Nizam's shares. The news cabled from Simla to the *Times* this morning that the Nizam's Government is sending the Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk to give evidence, and also to negotiate with shareholders has been very favourably commented on in the House of Commons. Sir Asman Jah's decisive methods of dealing with this scandal and his sensible reliance upon the support of the Viceroy are in striking contrast to the timidity of action too often shown by those who are responsible for the administration of the native Indian States. It is accepted here also in Anglo-Indian circles as evidence that the relations of the Nizam and the Minister continue to afford the promise of future good government in this important State.

MR. EDMUND GOSSE is the happy possessor of a pamphlet containing a hitherto unknown poem by Matthew Arnold, the first piece of verse, no doubt which he ever printed. It is the Rugby Prize Poem of 1840, subject "Alaric in Rome," stanza, founded on the Spenserian, manner Byronic. Its authenticity is beyond dispute, Mr. Arnold having admitted it, and stated his opinion that "Alaric" is better than his Oxford prize poem, "Cromwell." The following prophecy of Alaric's end reads curiously :—

One little year ! that restless soul shall rest,
That frame of vigour shall be crumbling clay,
And tranquilly, above that troubled breast,
The sunny waters hold their joyous way ;
And gently shall the murmuring ripples flow,
Nor wake the weary soul that slumbers on below.

It is possible that even in 1840 Mr. Arnold had his doubts as to personal immortality ?

THE Paris correspondent of the *Times* contributes a paper to *Art and Letters* for May upon the Walter family. Here is its concluding passage :—

Mr. John Walter retired a few years ago from public life, but were it allowable to follow him in the laborious and beneficent obscurity which he loves, it would be seen to what degree a man devoted to his duty, his family, and his neighbours can become worthy of the God whose creature he is, and whose laws he strives to follow.

"The spectacle of the correspondent patronizing his proprietor," says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and commending him to the favourable consideration of Heaven, is indeed one for gods—and men."

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence, with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

"THREE YEARS OF A WANDERER'S LIFE."

A NEW edition has recently been published of Mr. J. F. Keane's "Three Years of a Wanderer's Life." The author, who has also written other books of travel, has seen many strange adventures. Adversity, if not his constant, has been his frequent, companion, but his native good humour does not appear to have deserted him once, and a good deal of pleasure is to be extracted from his racy account of his experiences. It appears that he matriculated in the Edinburgh University, and studied medicine for three years. His source of supply was, unfortunately, an Irish one, which failed with the rent, and he was thrown entirely on his own resources ; "hardly," he says, "with the millstone of poverty about my neck though assuredly with the tin-kettle of necessity at my tail." Under these circumstances he took to a seafaring life, and arrived in Calcutta in the capacity of a second mate of an English vessel.

THE MOUSE AND THE COBRA.

Here is a story of a mouse and a cobra from Howrah :—

I was visiting at a friend's house, and was on this evening sitting at dinner alone. The table had been laid some time waiting for the host, and I had at last received a note that he was not coming home, so sat down alone. I had finished dinner, and was still lingering at the table when a little mouse ran up on the top of a bowl with a sort of basket work cover on it. I should not have thought that of itself very singular, for the "tribes on our frontier" made most unexpected incursions. But when he did get perched on the cover of the bowl the little fellow rose up on his hind legs with his hands before him, and began to entertain me with the funniest little mouse song you can imagine. "Chit-chit, cheep-cheep-chit," he whistled and kept it up before me in a most unembarrassed and self-possessed little way. I must have been a trying audience, for I leant back on my chair and roared with laughter. As I looked at the little performer I gradually became aware of a shadow, a something strange gliding out from behind a dish towards the money. Silently and slowly it neared the mouse ; in another minute a beady snake's eye glittered in the lamplight. My hand stole softly for the carving-knife. The snake reared its head level with the mouse, and the poor little fellow's song, which had never ceased, became piercingly shrill, though he sat up rigidly erect and motionless. The head of the snake drew back a little to strike ; out flashed the carving knife. The spell was broken instantly, for the mouse dropped and scampered. The snake was wounded, for there were spots of blood on the table-cloth, and it was writhing about among the dishes and plates. I could not make a bold stroke at any part of it, for fear of breaking the crockery, and wherever I made a dig with the point it was like pricking the garter. I would not have believed, until I had seen it, how much of himself a snake can stow away under the edge of a plate. At last I saw the end of his tail projecting out from under a dish, a snake held by the tail and swung rapidly round cannot turn back and bite. I grabbed the tail with my left thumb and finger, and drew him out until I judged the middle of his body to be under the knife ; then I came down and cut him in two. He was another cobra—a little one, about two feet long, but quite long enough to "gravel" a man.

SEA-SNAKES POISONOUS.

A controversy was recently started as to the poisonousness of sea-snakes. Mr. Keane adduces the evidence of the death of the ship's dog at Colombo to prove that sea-snakes are poisonous :—

It was a fine Newfoundland dog, very fond of the water, and seeing a snake at the surface, it went down to the bottom of the accommodation-steps, which was just awash, sprang into the sea, seized the snake in its teeth, swam back, regained the steps, and landed the snake on the quarter deck. It was a true sea-snake, with flattened, oarlike tail, and slimy fringe along its back. Half-an-hour after, the dog was dead—pretty good presumptive evidence that the snake had killed it.

JACK ASHORE.

Regarding some of the faults of Jack Ashore the author says :—

In nine cases out of ten a man who can take care of himself on shore had better stop there ; he is not likely to be much good at sea. As a matter of fact, no man who can hold his own on shore will go to sea as a sailor. It is all nonsense to try and make a saint of Jack ashore. You must remember that a merchant seaman is afloat eleven months and a half out of twelve, and the remaining half-month, if he gets as much, is his holiday land. Many a landsman's holiday afloat is no longer. For give him his trespasses on shore, as he forgives you yours on boardship. His is a very terrible life, and he never leaves the wreck until the passengers are landed. Believe me, it is only weak, incapable officers who prefer weak, incapable men, such as foreigners and landsmen to good seamen of their own nationality. Give me the hardy, reckless English sailor, and I will undertake not to give him scope to break away.

ADVENTURES AT PERIM.

The vessel in which Mr. Keane was mate was wrecked on the voyage home at Perim, but fortunately no lives were lost, and all the officers and crew were safely landed on the island.

Day was now breaking, and we made for the beach, the Captain knowing where to land from his recollection of the chart. Nobody on the island appeared to be up or aware of our predicament. There had been no necessity for our making any distress signals. We landed and led by the Captain, were making our way into the port, quite as a litte invasion, when we were stopped by a native sentry. I often wondered what on earth the sepoys could find to do on the island, but I now found that all the works on the island had been constructed by them. The road had been made at different times by different detachments of native Indian troops stationed there, and notices are put up, "This part of the road was made by such and such a regiment at such a date," Our advent was reported to the Engish officer in charge, who came out shortly after and took us in. He was a "mufti," very much so. He said he could provide us with dry clothes, but was sorry he could offer us nothing to eat but rice. As for drink, he said, he could give us anything, and as much as we liked. We wanted nothing just then, all the Captain wished was to have his condition reported at Aden as soon as possible. As the men knew they could get a glass of grog, and as they had behaved very well, the Captain allowed them a glass of "commissariat" all around. By way of keeping the sailors out of mischief, he told the chief officer and myself to take the boats off again to the wreck, examine its situation, and see what could be saved. The idlers and firemen we left on shore to sun themselves and admire the natural beauties of by-no-means the least valuable, if most barren and desolate, bit of British possession that the flag flies over. They made better use of their time than seafarers generally do on shore. For they each and all gathered large collections of beautiful sea-shells, which abound on the shores of Perim. Some of them, I afterwards heard, received three or four pounds for their collections from the passengers on board the P. and O. steamer, in which they were afterwards sent home from Aden as D. B. S.'s. (distressed British Seamens).

LAND CRABS.

Mr. Keane's experiences of the land-crabs at Aden were more novel than pleasant.

I slept many a night under canvas on the sandy deserts of the mainland, from which we were divided by a narrow strait of two or three miles, and thought I was familiar with everything that creepeth upon the ground as a bed-fellow, and could defy the wickedest will of the worst. My experiences had been inland. I had not lain on the "Red Sea" shore. As soon as darkness fell over those silver sands all the imps from there to Erebus convened a pandemonium, opening with a devil's tattoo on our tent ; such a rattling and scratching overhead as, at first, could not by any possible conjecture be attributed to human agency. There were eight of us in the tent ; one thought it was an earthquake, another thought it must be hailing, two or three agreed it must be spirits, and nobody seemed to care about investigating. The awful rattling on the canvas increased ; and we all suddenly came to the conclusion that the men in the other tent were having a little joke with us, and were raining pebbles from the beach on to our canvas roof. We had just organized a sortie in force to punish their supposed disrespect, when they came in a body to the tent and called us out. The moment we heard their voices the row ceased, which confirmed us in our opinion that they were the cause of it. They, however, swore that it was that very noise of which we complained that brought them out ; they had found out the cause of it to be hundreds of little crabs running over the tents, which sloped up from the sand without up and down walls. We took a good deal of convincing, but found it to be a fact. Afterwards the men returned to their tents to make the best they could of it, for we could suggest nothing—indeed, only half believing them. A few minutes after they had gone, and all was quiet, the rattling and scratching on the canvas broke out again. I took a light and rushed out. We found the ground all round, and the top of the tent covered with crabs about the size of a man' fist, scurrying about in every direction. Nobody was prepared to stop up all night to hunt them off the canvas, so we made ourselves as confortable as we could under the circumstances. But it was such a singular fiendish patter ! The local reporter on a provincial paper, in describing a skating accident, wrote :, "The unfortunate youth gave a weird wild cry *seldom heard in these parts*." Ours was an uncanny noise which I don't believe was ever heard in any parts before or since. One satisfaction we took out of our tormentors every now and then ; when the canvas seemed thick with crabs we would strike it up from underneath, and send a shower of crabs flying through the air, and hear them come rattling down on the shingle, no doubt cracking their shells and breaking a few superfluous limbs.

SOME SHIKARING EXPLOITS.

After a short stay at Aden, the author went home as a passenger in a "ditcher" from Calcutta. One of his fellow-passengers was a shikari of, whom he tells many tales :—

Our Shikari passenger told a rather good joke of one of the great Indian authorities on wild sports. Old Indians will, of course, know to whom the story alludes when I tell them he is the man who, out pig-sticking, unhorsed in some way and disarmed, calmly sat down with his knees tucked up to his chin, folded his arms across his abdomen to protect his most vital parts, and, unmoved, allowed the boar to slash and gash him in all directions for some minutes before aid arrived. But to the story ; the same gentleman was out after bear with another sportsman. They were posted at some distance from one another while the cover was being beaten. After he had waited a very long time, and no game had appeared, he was on the point of giving it up, when he saw a dark object moving towards him out of the jungle. He was rather short-sighted, and had left his glasses at home ; but that did not, as a rule, affect his shooting. He aimed at the object, and fired a hit, a very palpable hit, for the creature jumped about in the jungle, roared, and behaved in the wildest manner, while it was undoubtedly charging right on him. Losing no time, he again put up his rifle, took a long and careful aim at the creature, which really behaved in an extraordinary way, and fired. When the smoke cleared away, he saw, not a bear, but his friend, pale and breathless, standing before him, fortunately unhurt. The other man had given up hopes of sport before the short-sighted man, and left his post to cross the jungle to rejoin his fellow-sportsman, little suspecting the danger he would run in emerging from the jungle.

IN A BRAZILIAN PRISON.

After a series of adventures in London, where he seems to have been in a chronic state of impecuniosity, Mr. Keane eventually shipped in a Belgian steamer bound to Rio Janeiro. There misfortune again dogged his steps, and he was arrested by a boat from a Brazilian gunboat for bathing in the harbour, and thrust through an iron-barred gate in a prison cell, a piece of sacking being given him for decency's sake.

In the daylight next morning I was able to look round the room. There were, as I thought on entering, about twenty people in it. A most ragged, filthy horde of gaucho-lazzaroni looking ruffians, all more or less black. My naked white skin looked most prominent among them. I sat near a coal-black negro, with nothing on but a pair of pants ; he could speak English, and told me that there were men in the cell who had been weeks there on suspicion merely, about whom no inquiry would be instituted by the authorities for months unless their friends found money to bribe the custodians. This was a poor look out for me. I tried again and again to induce the turnkey, or whatever they call them, to bring some one to me who could speak English, but was paid no attention to whatever.

A few hours after daylight, I suppose about nine o'clock, each prisoner was given a small roll of white bread about the size and shape of a large lemon, together with a little tin of good coffee. Tobacco we had in the cell in plenty ; it appears to be so cheap as hardly to have any value among the Brazilians. Bundles of cigarettes lay on the wooden bench against the wall, from which I was asked to help myself whenever I wanted a smoke.

In the afternoon there was another meal, about half a pound of charki beef, and the same of dry farina meal. It was enough to live on, I found, for I was kept five days on it in that hole without clothes. I had all along been saying I was an Englishman by way of attracting the attention of my keepers, but only provoked jeers and mockery from them. On the sixth day I was wiling away the time, and in telling him what sort of a country England was, when I happened to mention Ireland as that part of Great Britain that I belonged to. He had heard a great deal of the "Irlandais." They were a race of mountaineers on the borders of England, who were always at war with the English, they being a very warlike race of Christians, while the English were heretics. It got about that I was not an Englishman at all, but a Christian "Irlandais." In consequence of this a priest, who came to the cell, interested himself on my behalf. I let it go that I was a Catholic, which I am not. An official brought me a suit of soldier's cast-off uniform, and heard my story. He provided me with pen and paper, and I wrote such a letter to the British Consul that they were afraid to deliver it, giving me my liberty as soon as they mastered the contents. My ship was gone, and I was liable to imprisonment for desertion ; though in no way to blame, I would not risk getting into the hands of the Belgian Consul. The British Consul I had no claim on, as I had come to the Brazils serving under a foreign flag. At least, that is what British Consuls always tell sailors. Foreign Consuls do not cast off their countrymen so easily.

AN ADVENTURE AT CANTON.

In the course of another voyage Mr. Keane saw something of China. Here is an account of an adventure that he had at Canton :—

Arriving off the town, I took a good look at the Chinese Imperial war vessels, but saw nothing in the river I thought promising. They were chiefly launches armed with machine guns. I landed about four in the afternoon at the Custom House wharf, and made a mistake that might have turned out seriously. I took the widest road I saw before me on landing, and soon found myself in the midst of the Chinese city. In a perfect maze of narrow crowded lanes I came suddenly on a crowd of most ruffianly looking armed Cantonese, reading a large placard posted on a wall. As I attempted to pass them I was hustled a good deal, intentionally I felt sure ; and in another moment a huge brute, with rifle on each shoulder, gave me a push with his hip that made me reel. I looked around, and saw that all eyes were turned on me, and a good deal of mocking laughter was going on ; remarks anything but pleasant in tone were being exchanged, evidently with reference to me. I had often heard that the Cantonese were a bolder class of Chinese, without a particle of respect for a European ; but had hardly expected them to be so ready with unprovoked insult. I thought the best thing I could do was to pocket this and take myself off somewhere; the more so, as I observed two or three of the ruffians seemed inclined to lay hands on me. Just then I saw a straw-hat some distance up the lane in the direction in which I had come. I followed the straw-hat, and soon overtook the owner, who proved to be an Englishman in Chinese customs employ. I told him how I had been molested, and he said I had been extremely lucky to escape, for the notice the crowd had been drawn to was one of many placards distributed about the city ; offering rewards for Frenchmen's heads, ranging from two thousand dollars for an admiral's head down to fifty for a common sailor's or soldier's ; and my head once off, it would have filled the bill nicely.

A TERAI TIGER STORY.

Mr. Keane again visits India and becomes the guest of his cousin who has a plantation in the Terai. He relates a rather remarkable tiger story :—

My cousin and I were sitting at dinner one evening, when Mr. Sharp, the manager of the Chumpta Garden, rode up to the bungalow and joined us. He told us that Stripes had killed on his garden that evening, and gave us the particulars. He had gone to a part of the garden where about a hundred women were at work plucking leaf just before sunset. It was close to the edge of the jungle, and he was standing with his back to it at about a hundred yards away, when he heard the "wugh—wugh" of the tiger sounding a *mort* accompanied by the scream of a woman. As he turned he saw over the tea-bushes, about nine yards from the jungle, the tail of a tiger and heels of a buffalo on its back—a great relief, as the beast was right among the women, and he had felt it might have been one of them. In less than half a minute the tiger rose off the buffalo, took it by the body in its jaws, and threw it from him with an upward jerk clean over three rows of tea-bushes—if I remember rightly, a distance of five yards ; most considerate of Stripes not to injure a twig. He followed the bullock, seized it by the head, and backed into the jungle tail first, dragging the carcase after him.

The presence of the bullock and tiger at the spot at all can only be accounted for on the supposition that the tiger had been stalking his prey, for it was a stray bullock, passing along a part of the garden where bullocks were not allowed to go.

As soon as the tiger disappeared, Mr. Sharp ran home for his gun, and putting in two

head-shells, returned to the spot. By this time it was dusk, and quite dark under the long grass of the jungle. The track of the tiger was a long tunnel-like run up which a man could crawl on his hands and knees. Mr. Sharp followed it up for sometime, in total darkness, until he suddenly put his hand on something warm and hairy—the dead bullock. There was no tree near, and the surrounding jungle was too thick to give any chance of getting the tiger by sitting up for him. So Mr. Sharp could do nothing but come over and tell us.

Next day I went over to the scene, and found everything just as it had been described. The kill had been pulled out of the jungle and given to the Pahari coolies who ate it. The tiger had returned to it in the night, and eaten two or three pounds of flesh of both buttocks. I followed the hole in the sword-grass to the place where the kill had been found. The sword-grass grew so close as to form a wall into which you could only force your hand with difficulty, and yet the tiger had cleared quite a little dome-shaped chamber for himself. The place smelt strongly of tiger or shambles, and as it was probable the late occupant was eyeing me from a distance of a couple of yards, I only stayed long enough to have a look round. Kills were put out, after this, in two or three places every night, but though he again killed a loose calf, he would never touch a tied up animal, or an animal with a cord attached to any part of it. He was a cute old marauder, perhaps a traveller. I never heard since whether Mr. Sharp got him, but I think such an ardent sportsman as I know him to be must have burnt more than one tiger's whiskers by this time.

EMIN PASHA AND MR. STANLEY.

News has been received at Zanzibar, from Emin Pasha, dated November 2, from Kibero, on the east shore of the Albert Nyanza. He had reconnoitred for Mr. Stanley, but without obtaining any news whatever. He was himself well and in good condition, and maintained satisfactory relations with the neighbouring chiefs and people. He proposed to go on a tour to the west side of the lake in a steamer before returning to Wadelai, and hoped that Mr. Stanley might appear by the end of the year. Other news, brought from Uganda, represents that the drunken King is greatly alarmed by the reports of the German annexation of the coast, and that the Rev. Mr. Gordon's position is one of extreme danger. Mr Stanley's relief stores, with 40 donkeys, which were forwarded in charge of Mr. Stokes, have reached Usambiro, near Malala. His mails are at Uganda. The Arabs are represented to be most hostile and treacherous towards the English at Uganda and Unyoro.

Mr. F. de Winton writes to the *Times* :—The following telegram has just been received from Major Bartelot, dated from the camp on the Aruvimi River :—"No news of Stanley since writing last October. Tippoo Tib went to Kasongo, November 16, but up to March has only got us 250 men ; more are coming, but have sent Jameson to Kasongo to hasten Tippoo in regard to remainder of originally promised 600 men as well as escort. Jameson will return May 14. The earliest day I can start will be June 1. Purpose leaving officer with all loads not absolutely wanted at Stanley Falls. All well."

The following message has also been received from our agents at Zanzibar, dated May 2, 1888 :—"Emin in a letter to us states, 'All well ; good supply necessaries ; on best terms with chiefs and people ; will be leaving shortly for Kibio, on east of Lake Albert, or to Ullendu. Have sent reconnoitring party to look out for Stanley, which had to return with no news yet.' Stanley expected about December 15, by Emin."

The first message from Major Barttelot comes *via* the Congo, and points to the fact that Stanley is still pushing his way through the region between the Congo and the Albert Nyanza.

The committee are not at present anxious, as if anything serious had happened to Stanley and his party ; he and some of his party would have returned to the camp at Yambuya, on the Aruwimi, before this message was sent. This telegram bears no date, but it was probably sent off about the end of March.

As regards the second message, which reached us *via* Zanzibar, and which alludes to the return of the party sent out by Emin to obtain news of Stanley, it corroborates the theory advanced in my last communication, that Stanley, encountering heavy marsh and swamp lands sufficient to turn him from the direct route to the Albert Nyanza, had bent his steps to the north and was working his way to Wadelai, *via* the head waters of the Makua Wells and the Monbotto country.

Hence Emin's party which went into the country to the south of the lake would not have heard anything of them.

LIBEL ACTION AGAINST THE "TIMES."

In the Queen's Bench Division the case of Hennessy *vs.* Wright came before Mr. Justice Field and Mr. Justice Wills. Mr. Lumly Smith, Q.C (with him Mr. Graham), on the part of the defendant, said that it was an action brought by Sir John Pope Hennessy, Governor of the Mauritius, against the *Times* for libel. The principal question raised upon the present occasion was whether an affidavit by the plaintiff disclosing the possession of documents was sufficient. The plaintiff's affidavit said that he had, in his capacity of Governor of the Mauritius, subject to the direction of the Secretary of State for the Colonies certain documents numbered from 1 to 8. Such documents consisted of various despatches, reports, and other communications, with the enclosures referred to therein. The Secretary of State (Lord Granville) had directed him not to produce or disclose them, and therefore the deponent objected to produce the same. The learned counsel said that the plaintiff's affidavit set out a despatch from himself to Lord Granville, but the complaint was that he had not scheduled the documents which accompanied it, and which were no doubt material to the case of the defendant. It appeared from that despatch that there were eight accompanying documents, and he had not scheduled them, though he did not claim privilege for all of them. Four gentlemen had sent home a memorial to Lord Granville respecting the state of affairs at the Mauritius. After that there was a debate in the Local Council, of which these gentlemen were members, and the plaintiff said in his despatch that he sent to Lord Granville shorthand notes of the speeches made in the council. Members of the council said that they ought to have had inspection of the reports of their speeches before they were sent to Lord Granville, and Mr. Clifford Lloyd said he had seen a report of his speech which did not represent what he said, and the plaintiff was charged with having edited the notes before he sent them to England. This was the whole story of the libel, and it was most important that the defendant should see what was actually sent home. The defendant had been supplied with a copy of the despatch and with copies of three of the enclosures, but he could not get the other three.

Mr. Cagney, who appeared for the plaintiff, said his client could do nothing but put himself under the protection of the court as to the production of the documents. At the trial they would have the oath of the Minister of State as to whether the documents were properly procured or not. A subordinate official like the plaintiff could not now compel him to make an affidavit to that effect.

Mr. Justice Field said that no doubt when an inspection of the documents was claimed by the defendant, there must be the oath of Lord Granville to protect them, but in the meantime the affidavit of documents must be amended in two particulars, and the costs would be costs in the cause.

In 1887 more hemp was exported from Manilla than in the previous year, a clear proof, evidently, that no substitute for this fibre has been found elsewhere. The Philippines hence enjoy the exclusive privilege of supplying the markets of the world with this textile now so much in demand, and found so useful for many purposes. Cleaning the fibre by machinery has not hitherto made any marked progress.

There is an opportunity just now in London for lovers of rare wines. It is announced that a well-know firm have secured from the royal cellars of the late king of Bavaria some Steinwein of 1540, the days of Henry VIII. ; Leistenwein of 1631, the reign of Charles I. ; Steinwein of 1731, when George II. reigned ; Johannisberg of 1811, the beginning of the Regency ; and Rudesheimer and Hockheimer of 1822, when George IV. was king.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

MR. GLADSTONE ON BOOKS.

Mr. Gladstone, in opening the Gladstone Library at the National Liberal Club, delivered an interesting address on books. He said :—

Those who designed this library had evidently a high estimate of the function which it was to discharge. They did not look upon it as a mere place of lounging. They did not look upon it as a simple repository of novels and romances. They looked upon it as a rich treasure-house of all that can fertilise the human mind, and that can enable men who devote themselves either wholly or partially to the high pursuits of politics to make themselves worthy to discharge their duties in connection with that pursuit in a befitting manner. But perhaps I ought to take this opportunity—I believe it will be in conformity with his feelings if I do so—of reminding the Club that although ample accommodation is provided in the library—in the fittings of this library—on a noble scale yet that the shelves of it will not fill themselves by spontaneous action, and therefore, I believe, I am right in saying that it would hardly be within the view or purposes of this Club, or of any Club, were the authorities to devote to the support of it and the gradual replenishment of the shelves, a very limited amount. (Hear, hear.) It will have to depend, I have no doubt, upon private munificence, and upon a desire to contribute towards the perfection of what we may call a great national monument. (Cheers.) For, we think, gentlemen, we are vain enough, I think, as members of the Liberal Party, to believe that, looking back upon the history of this country, especially for the last 60 years, that which essentially appertains to the welfare of that Party in the due discharge of public duties may be termed, without any great impropriety, a national object. (Cheers.) I venture to entertain a sanguine expectation that the desire of your chairman will be realised, and that, though it must take time before this great apartment can be filled, yet that the process which is already well begun will be carried forward with rapidity, and that the zeal and bounty of the members of the Club, and possibly of others, will contribute to give the room an appearance even more interesting than that which it at present presents,—(laughter)—for undoubtedly the empty shelves of a library, gentlemen, have a voice. They are in a certain sense a living and continual reproach to those who have power to fill them, and yet have not done it. (Cheers.) I trust and believe that voice will be heard and that, being heard, it will be obeyed, and that before very few years have passed you will perhaps even be proclaiming that which every good library has to proclaim—*viz.*, the utter incapacity of the space which it possesses to accommodate the books it receives. (Cheers and laughter.) Well, I hope, gentlemen, and you particularly who are members of the Club, that you will consider this as much more than a library of demonstration. Unfortunately, there are a multitude of houses in this great country, especially rural residences, where the library appears, indeed, as a matter of course and as a matter of form, but where the venerable books which occupy its shelves are rarely disturbed from the repose of ages—(laughter)—and rarely shower down upon the incautious man who should imprudently move them from their places the clouds of dust which is their common and almost universal inheritance. (Renewed laughter.) I believe you will never permit these books to get dusty. (Cheers.) May I quote, gentlemen, for I should be very sorry to do so except from a high authority—may I remind you of words that were written by Lord Macaulay on the subject of books and of the delight and profit which they afford. It is in his "Essay on Bacon," and he places in comparison and in contrast the changeful and worrying circumstances of the world to the calm of study, and the varying character of relations with living persons with the tranquil and fruitful relation which we can all of us, unless it is our own fault, hold with the great spirits of the dead through the medium of the works which they have bequeathed to us. The passage is too long to quote even from him ; but I will give you enough to convey to you its matter. He speaks of the relation of a man of liberal education to his books, to the great minds of other ages, and he says the debt which he owes to them is incalculable. They have guided him to truth, they have filled his mind with noble and graceful images. Then he speaks of their constancy : "Their friendships are exposed to no danger from the emotions by which other attachments are weakened or disturbed. Time glides on, but fortune is inconstant. Tempers are soured, but no such cause can affect the converse which we hold to the highest of human intellects. These are the old friends who are never seen with new faces, who are the same in wealth and in poverty, in glory and in obscurity. With the dead there is no rivalry, with the dead there is no change. A passage like that forms a noble vestibule to a library such as this, and prepares the mind to appreciate the important need of the benefits which it is calculated to confer. Books, gentlemen, are a living protest in an age of necessity too much tempted to practise materialism. Books are a living protest on behalf of mental forces and of mental life. (Cheers.) I am far from saying that literary culture ought to be made an idol—I am far from saying that any intellectual process whatever will satisfy all the needs and all the wants of the human spirit ; but I say that they are full of noble elements, and that they are necessary conditions to every wholesome struggle to resist the invasions of the merely worldly mind and habit of life, and to enable us to hold our own ground against the insistent and constant growing hurry and excitement that are around us, and that carry us into a vortex from which we cannot escape. We cannot escape from it, but though we cannot, we may to some extent fortify ourselves by higher influences against becoming the slaves of the exterior circumstances in which we live. Well, gentlemen, undoubtedly if that be true, and, gentlemen, it is especially true with respect to the danger of political duties, the condition of England, the condition of all these countries, with respect to politics, is evidently this. We have almost all of us, except the mere handful of professional politicians, we have all of us our pursuits and our duties in life. Very few, indeed, are they, even in the leisured classes, who can devote or, at any rate, who do devote to politics a serious study. They are taken up, and our information is supplied, and even our stock of principles is very often fed, from no higher source than the daily or, at the outside, the monthly journals. (Laughter.) Well, now, gentlemen, the consequence of that is a considerable poverty in the products that our minds can yield. There is one branch of study with regard to which our chairman has earned a distinction not likely to be forgotten, I mean the branch of political economy—(cheers)—one which I have no doubt will be much studied and pursued within these walls, one which is a special necessity at this time, for unquestionably although in this country we generally are entitled to boast that our progress, even if slow, is sure, and is never followed by reaction, there has been in no small portion of the community, though not among us—(cheers)—there has been in no small portion of the community a disposition to go back upon the doings of the last generation—(cheers)—upon all that made the years from 1840 to 1860 or 1865 illustrious and beneficial to the masses of this country and to other classes that it contains, and that we should refresh ourselves at the fountain heads of that science is a duty which undoubtedly has acquired an increased and increasing urgency from the disposition at the present moment to tamper with principles that were deemed to be placed entirely beyond dispute both in the sphere of reason and by the sure results of experience. I am going to refer to political economy, simply for the sake of quoting to you one of its, I think, admitted principles, and that is, that taken in the long run, import and export are equal. That was the law by which the old fallacies of the balance of trade were knocked over and driven out of the field. (Cheers.) Import and export are equal ; but I want to put it to you, gentlemen, that in the training of the mind import and export are equal—(renewed cheers)—and if you wish to treat political subjects in the manner in which they ought to be treated, if you wish to bring to them the knowledge they ought to be illustrated, if you wish to provide yourselves with all the instruments which will aid you in forming sound judgments, and in expressing them after they have been formed, depend upon it that can only be effectually done by combining study and reflection with the rapid and constant expression of ideas which is our duty, under the circumstances of the time but which often becomes our snare. By "speaking," I mean, "export;" by "reading," I mean, "import". (Laughter.) You remember the saying of Lord Bacon about speaking which made a ready man and reading which made a full man. Well in order that the ready man may be usefully ready, there was a third but I forget that—(a Voice : "Writing"). In order that the ready man may be usefully ready, he ought also to be a full man, and he ought to be able to give force to his sentiments, in order that he may do duty to the subjects with which he has to deal. Now I am the more tempted to take upon me the office of a critic, which may probably recoil in its full force upon myself, because you are aware that it is a common subject of lamentation, that although in certain of the topics of the day, the stores of information at the command of the Houses of Parliament have largely increased—in the knowledge, for example, of the science of political economy, and in a still greater, still larger subject, the knowledge of history—so far as events can be drawn from the indications given in our debits—we have not improved upon the practice and the standard of our ancestors. And yet it is a matter of interest to observe that this is not because the study of history is declining in our country. On the contrary, I am quite sure my friend, Mr. Rogers, would bear me out in my statement that the study of history, in the Universities particularly, and I am glad to say in the University of Oxford in a most special degree, has made extraordinary progress during the last thirty or forty years. If I might measure historical knowledge by bushels or by quarters, I would say that it is tenfold in amount, or twenty-fold in amount, unquestionably of what it was when I myself had the honour and the happiness of being an undergraduate at Oxford. The national mind is taking that turn. What we wish is that those persons who are engaged in politics should avail themselves to the uttermost both of the number of excellent works which have been produced upon historical subjects by Englishmen within the last half century, and of those larger stores which have been made accessible by the labours of other countries and by the labours of former generations. I hope that if we are open to that reproach it will, in the course of time, be removed, and I am quite confident that the establishment of a library upon so liberal and bold a scale as has been in the contemplation of the founders of this Club will do a great deal towards advancing us to that standard if not to that standard which is abstractedly desireable, yet to that level which is in some degree attainable. I think whenever we have to do with a real historian, and obtain real historical judgments upon politics, we see the advantage of his studies in the manner in which they are given. There is one thing I must own that appears to me dangerous, and that is when a man goes away suddenly out of his own line and delivers very positive judgments on subjects to which he has not applied his mind. (Laughter.) I think, for example, we all look with profound respect upon the Judges on the Bench ; but I am not quite sure that if a Judge on the Bench plunges right into the middle of the political controversies of the day—(hear, hear)—he will express himself with greater measure or with greater sagacity than one of us ordinary politicians. (Laughter and cheers.) I tell you what, gentlemen, you may take as an analogy. If I am going to say anything of one profession I will try and balance it by reference to another. I think that in any society it is quite safe to praise the general conduct, manners, and language of the clergy of the Church of England—(laughter and hear, hear)—but when I have been engaged in county contests I have sometimes found that if a clergyman once but forget the restraints of his profession, and the habits of his profession, he could indulge in more violent language than anybody else. (Cheers and laughter.) There have been instances when gentlemen, with immense advantage, have attached themselves to historical study, and they have given forth, in the course of their works, the most deliberate, the most sagacious, the most candid judgments, and, transferring themselves too rapidly from that temperate clime into the torrid zone of politics, have become remarkable for exceeding all their fellow-creatures in the vehemence with which they express their opinions ; and therefore, gentlemen, these rapid changes are not what I am endeavouring to recommend. What I am endeavouring to recommend is that every man, in his own measure and degree, according to his own opportunities, if he is called upon to deal with the politics of the day, should endeavour to equip himself for the consideration of those politics, so far as he is able, by reaping and garnering the knowledge which the study of other times and the study of other countries will afford him, and making use of it in order to enlarge the scope of his judgment, to increase, not to diminish, the allowance that he is disposed to make for what he may think the aberrations of opinion in others, and to give greater solidity and greater durability to his own conclusions. Now I am quite sure, gentlemen, I am detaining you a long time (cries of "No, No."). But a library of this kind may be most seriously treated within the walls of an institution such as this as a great and powerful instrument for mental education. (Cheers.) Remember this, that although politics have many drawbacks and many temptations, they have also many educating and ennobling incidents. It is an ennobling incident of any line of life, when you are enabled to feel that you are serving your fellow-creatures, if I may say so—to use a homely expression—you are serving them wholesale—(cheers)—that you are able to labour at once for the concurrent interests of millions—that from a distance with respect to persons whom you have never seen and never known it is often given to you to take part in making public the legislative provisions which find their way over the length and breadth of lands, within the walls of every habitation they contain, and which contribute to the well-being and the happiness of men, women, and of children. (Cheers.) It is a blessed lot, gentlemen, if we are permitted, through that channel as well as through other channels, to do a little, however little it may be, towards diminishing the sum of misery in the world, and towards making our fellow-creatures happier and better. Gentlemen, may all the highest purposes to which study can be applied flourish within these walls. May you enjoy the profit as well as the pleasure which Lord Macaulay so eloquently described, and may this apartment be a spot from which shall be handed down a good tradition in the ranks of the Liberal Party, and the foundation of this Club will possibly be a date from which improved facilities for useful study and improved results from those facilities may be among the marked and honourable characteristics for the great political combination, so distinguished in our national history, to which we have the happiness and the honour to belong. (Prolonged cheers.)

THE LATE ORIENTAL BANK AND THE REALISATION COMPANY.

It does not appear likely that we have heard the last of the controversy which arose out of Mr. Justice Chitty's decision confirming the sale to the Assets Realisation Company of the remaining assets of the late Oriental Bank. Notice of appeal to the House of Lords has been lodged, and it is in contemplation to hold an "indignation meeting" in London, in order that what are deemed to be grievances may be fully ventilated and discussed. The *Ceylon Observer* says :

Most of our readers will recollect the somewhat analogous case of the winding-up of the affairs of the notorious Glasgow Bank failure. Years passed by in that instance before it was held by the Court of Scotland to be incumbent on the liquidators to finally dispose of the assets of that institution remaining after the ordinary course of liquidation had been as far as possible proceeded with. The Assets Association to which such remaining assets were at length handed over made an offer which may be said to constitute a parallel with that which the Assets Realisation Company made in connection with the defunct Oriental Bank. But the course pursued with respect to the offer in the Glasgow case differed widely from that followed in the more recent case. Public meetings were convened at the instance of the Scottish Judges at which the shareholders of the Glasgow Bank were invited to fully discuss the terms proposed for the final realisation of their property ; and it was not until the majority of these had expressed their concurrence in the arrangements proposed that the closing legal fiat was made which confirmed them. Now it is urged by those who had an interest in the Oriental Bank that the method pursued in their case was at direct variance with that adopted in the Glasgow Bank liquidation, and which should, they consider, have been followed as constituting a safe precedent in all similar proceedings. Although the breaking-up of the Oriental Bank was a blow sufficiently heavy to damp the spirits of its shareholders, and to disincline them from making the active efforts it was desirable they should have made, we doubt very much if it was more crushing in character than was the collapse of the Glasgow sister institution. But the O. B. C. shareholders certainly showed less disposition to fight for their interests than those did who had suffered like themselves from a financial crash in which both had been involved. It was perhaps largely due to the timorousness displayed that it was left to the London Judges of the Bankruptcy Court to decide without calling on the Oriental Bank shareholders in any way to signify their assent to, or dissent from, the propositions made for the disposal of their remaining properties. But, even if it were to such a lack of spirit that the decision of this important matter by a single judge in Chambers was due, the fact cannot, as it seems to us, fully justify the taking of so important a step as was the handing over of the balance of assets without at least giving the shareholders some opportunity of expressing an opinion. The sale of that balance was, in fact, concluded between the official liquidator and the judge in Chambers without notification being given to those most immediately interested at all. No counsel, therefore, was heard on their behalf, and so little publicity was given to the intended course of procedure, that even the management of the New Oriental Bank—which was fully prepared to make an offer for the properties—some £80,000, we believe, in excess of that made by the Assets Realisation Company—were in no way represented at the final hearing of the case. This hearing, as we have said, took place in the privacy of the Judge's Chamber and not in open Court. Very general confidence is felt among those concerned, we learn that the complaints which will find expression at the intended meeting will tend to bring about a reversal of the sale made to the Assets Realisation Company.

A GHASTLY STORY FROM BRAZIL.

A Rio de Janeiro correspondent, writing on March 21, tells a ghastly story of a Brazilian tragedy. It is fair to say, however, that the Secretary of the Brazilian Legation in London has denied the story. He thinks it astounding that credence should have been attached to the story. There are no Indians in the district where the atrocities are said to have occurred ; and he adds that nothing of the kind could have occurred without information reaching the Imperial Government :—

I forward herewith an extract, accompanied by a translation, from the principal journal of this capital, of the 16th instant, recounting the poisoning of 3,000 Guayamie natives of Brazil in one place, and of 800 in another, by persons employed by the authorities either of Parana, in which province Paranapanemo is situated, or Sao Paulo, where Sao Jose dos Compos Novos and Lencoes are placed. The means employed in the first case was strychnine, and in the second case, in default of strychnine, chlorate of mercury. The same persons are about to poison a settlement of 5,000 inhabitants, but the particular drug intended for use is not mentioned. I have waited five days before forwarding the inclosed, thinking that some denial might be made of the truth of these statements, or at least that some individual Brazilian would express disapproval of the action of the authorities. But no notice was taken of it until to-day, when the enclosed statement was inserted in the *Jornal do Commercio* denying that such an occurrence has now taken place either at Rio Novo or Sao Jose, both places being 120 miles from Paranapanemo where this wholesale murder was reported to have been committed. Extracts from *Jornal do Commercio* of March 16, 1888 :—"Province of Sao Paulo. We read in the *Paulista* of Tanbate. When some days ago we read in the papers that the worthy Bishop of Goyaz had engaged several missionaries and acquired books for the purpose of teaching and converting the Indians of our backwoods, little did we think that at Paranapanemo a certain Senhor Joaquin Bueno was also carrying out a conversion of a different kind among the Guayamus Indians, surrounded with the greatest horrors. A person recently arrived from the west, who deserves our entire confidence, heard Senhor J. Bueno himself relate in the presence of the Municipal Judge of Lencoes and of other persons the following exploits achieved by him against the poor Indian. Bueno, who resides at San Jose dos Campos Novos, stated that he had under his orders about 70 people employed in the persecution and extermination of the Indians. Some days ago they attacked a village, and put to flight all the Indians, who abandoned to their persecutors their huts which were inhabited by bodies of from 10 to 20 Indians, who slept on raised platforms made of logs fastened together, so that from the beds, when all are counted the number of inhabitants contained in each village can be ascertained when they are absent. Around each of these villages there are three wells or holes ; one, the deepest, is the well which supplies them with water, in another they keep a drink made of fermented maize, which they call "piksi," and which composes their wine or rum, and in the last they preserve game, birds, and salt fish for their subsistence. As soon as the assailants found themselves in possession of the village, being furnished with a considerable quantity of strychnine, they set about poisoning all the wells containing water, wine, and provisions, and after putting into execution this treacherous deed, withdrew without touching anything else. Some days afterwards Bueno and his followers returned to the village, and even from a distance comprehended the horror of the sight from clouds of crows hovering over the site of the crime, where they found stark and scattered 3,000 corpses. Now this is not only the acme of cowardice, as well as the most repugnant of outrages, there being no doubt that Senhor Bueno related this with great glory, stating that whoever exterminated such a race with a view of taking possession of their territories which required being occupied by civilised people, was deserving of great praise. The crimes do not end here. Days afterwards they attacked and exterminated another village of 800 Indians, on which occasion, having no strychnine, they made use of sublimated mercury in the same manner, poisoning the deposits of water, wine and provisions, and at the time of speaking they were preparing to attack another village of 5,000 Indians. This Senhor J. Bueno, who might well be called Joaquin "Malo," states that he is supported by influential people and by five provincial deputies, if still in time it is the duty of the Provincial Government to prevent the horrors planned for the next attack, the description of which we have here recorded. In favour of these unfortunate nomads, and for the shame of the human species." Extract from *Jornal, do Commercio*, March 21, 1888:—Province of Sao Paulo. With regard to the statement of the extermination of Indians in the municipal district of Rio Novo, the Rio Novense newspapers say:—We contest the truth of the report because there are no more Indians left in this district, nor do we hear that such an occurrence has now taken place in Sao Jose dos Campos Novos. We approve the idea of missionary work, but it is not right to exaggerate or invent facts which discredit places on the inland plains."

DO NOVELISTS CRY OVER THEIR WORK.

The New York *Critic* recently sent a circular letter to all the better known American novelists with the object of ascertaining how far a novelist does or should sympathize with the characters which he creates. The discussion took its rise in an article on novel-writing by Mr. Walter Besant. Mr. Besant inquired whether anybody could suppose "that a moving situation was ever yet depicted, the writing of which did not cost the author anguish and tears."

MR. WILKIE COLLINS.

The first place naturally belongs to the veteran author of the "Moonstone," whose evidence is entirely in favour of Mr. Besant's dictum. Mr. Wilkie Collins says :—

I entirely agree with Mr. Walter Besant—"No moving situation was ever yet depicted, the writing of which did not cost the author anguish and tears." I am astonished to hear that the question has been asked.

May I suggest that it might be well to make sure, if possible, of addressing further inquiries to competent witnesses—that is to say, to writers of novels who are capable of depicting moving situations? With regard, for instance, to the two humourists who answer Mr. Besant by the word "bosh" in one case and by "finding it droll" in the other, it might be worth while—if you can lay your hand on a person whose time is of no value—to discover whether they have either of them written anything that anybody (not afflicted with disease of the lachrymal gland) could possibly cry over.

MRS. LYNN LINTON.

The second contribution is from a widely read lady novelist, and is equally in support of Mr. Besant's contention. Mrs. Lynn Linton writes :—

My characters being to me living people, I cannot write of their troubles without the same intensity of sympathetic anguish as I should have for my friends. Thus, I can never read over the pathetic parts of my stories without tears. This must needs be where work is vitalized by sincerity—where it is emphatically the life of the author both for the interest taken in it as a drama, and the amount of nervous force that it costs to create. If the people written of are real to the author, their sorrows must be real, and the scenes of trial, temptation, magnanimity, &c., wherein they figure must be real too. The amount of tears and anguish going to their baptism depends upon individual temperament; but to writers who have a vivid imagination and keen sympathies—who give themselves to their work, so that even an essay is a passionate prayer, or it may be a rallying cry—fiction is more serious than its name, and is the source of sorrow as great, if also of joy as pure, as can be found in the actual circumstances of life.

MR. RIDER HAGGARD.

Next there is an interesting addition to the discussion in the shape of a letter from Mr. Rider Haggard.

Judging from my own small experience (Mr. Rider Haggard writes) it is absolutely necessary to sympathize with a character if that character is to be a success. I mean by sympathy, knowledge, not necessarily approval. The person must be a real person to the mind of its creator, as real as anybody he knows, or more so. To make a character a true success it ought never to be out of the author's mind for a waking hour from the time that the book is conceived till it is finished. One of the commonest forms of criticism of a good novel is, "Oh, so and so is good ; all the rest are sticks." When this criticism happens to be true, I believe that the cause of the fault is that the writer has failed to sufficiently sympathize, or rather identify himself, with the sticks. They have bored him, and consequently they bore the reader. The man who can hold all his characters, whatever their degree, in equal intimacy and regard, will, at least, produce a well-balanced book. It is very easy to allow a single personage in the history to overshadow all the others, and the explanation is that the writer has fallen under the thrall of that personage and cannot shake it off. To write of him or her is a labour of love ; the rest are labour only. For this reason I always think that a book with very few characters has a better chance of success than one with many, all of which the author's mind is not large enough to hold at the same time. Indeed, I believe, that as time goes on the expediency of devoting a book to the study of a single character, to which all the rest are confessedly foils, will be more and more recognized. But, of course, this is only a very humble private opinion. For the rest I quite agree with Mr. Besant that a moving situation must move the author ; only my experience is that it moves him on reading what he has written rather than at the moment of writing, when his mind is too strained with the creative effort to be capable of further emotion.

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

Daily Prices—Beef—	Maximum Rates Rs. a. p.
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0 3 0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0 2 6
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0 2 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 1 9
Beefsteak (under part), per lb	0 5 0
Do. (round), per lb	0 1 3
Meat for soup, per lb.	0 1 3
Shins, large, each	0 4 0
Do. small, each	0 3 6
Tongues, fresh, each	0 3 6
Do. salt, each	0 7 6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0 5 0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0 4 0
Liver, each	0 3 6
Heart, each	0 1 3
Kidneys, each	0 1 0
Marrow Bones, each	0 1 0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb	0 2 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0 1 9
Oxtail, each	0 2 6
per Sirloin lb	0 3 6
Fore Ribs, each	0 3 0
Beef Salt, English	0 7 0

Mutton—	1st Sort.	2nd Sort
Saddle, per lb	0 4 0	0 2 9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0 3 6	0 2 6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0 3 0	0 2 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0 2 6	0 2 0
Breast large	0 3 0	0 2 3
Do. small	0 2 9	0 2 0
Head, each	0 3 6	...
Kidneys, each	0 1 0	0 1 0
Suet, per lb	0 3 0	0 3 0
Mutton goat, per lb		0 2 6

	Rs. a. p.
Sugar—	
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0 10 0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 8 0
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0 3 0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 2 0
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0 1 6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 3
Do. do. brown, per seer	0 1 3
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0 1 6
Tea, Hill, per lb	0 14 0
Do. 1st sort, per lb	0 12 0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0 8 0
Sago, per seer	0 1 9
Fruits—	
Pineapple, large, each	0 5
Do. Small per each	0 2 0
Guavas, large, per dozen	0 2 0
Do. small, per dozen	0 3 0
Orange, large, per dozen	1 0 0
Do. small, per dozen	0 10 0
Melons, water, large, each	1 0 0
Do. do. small, per each	0 10 [illegible]
Do. do. Musk, large, per each.	0 2 6
Plantains, large, red, per dozen	0 6 0
Do. small, red, per dozen	0 4 0
Do. large, yellow, per dozen	0 3 0
Do. small, yellow, per dozen	0 2 0
Limes, sweet, per dozen	0 2 0
Do. sour, per dozen	0 5 0
Mangoes, Afose, per dozen	5 0 0
Do. Payree, per dozen	2 0 0
Peaches, per dozen	1 0 0
Pork (Fresh and Salt)—	
Pigs, (Roasted), each	3 8 0
Do. Head, per lb	0 2 0
Sausages, per lb	0 4 0
Bacon, per lb	0 4 0
Pigsfeet, Salt or Fresh, per set	0 6 0
Do. Lard, per lb	0 6 0
Pork, Salt, English	0 12 0
Boiled Lard, per lb	0 8 0
Bread—	
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each	0 1 9
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each	0 1 6
Do. brown, each	0 2 0
Flour, Wheat, per seer	0 1 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 0
Rolong, 1st, sort per seer	0 1 6
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 3
Biscuits, Poona, per lb	0 5 0
Do. Bombay, per lb	0 2 6
Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb	0 4 0
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per seer	0 0 8
Bajri, Rice, per lb	0 0 6
Grain—	
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra	4 0 0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4 4 0
Do. 3rd sort, per phurra	3 4 0
Gram, Jambooser, per phurra	3 8 0
Do. Ghogharry per phurra	2 8 0
Do. Ghautee, per phurra	2 10 0
Do. Dall, per phurra	3 12 0
Coolty (Horse Gram), per phurra	2 2 0
Ooreed Ghoghary	3 8 0
Do. Dall, per phurra	5 0 0
Mutt, Ghautee, per phurra	2 10 0
Bajree Bhownuggur, per phurra	4 8 0
Rice, Jerasal, 1st sort	6 8 0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	5 10 0
Do. Common, per phurra	3 10 0
Do. Bengal, 1st sort, pr. phurra	5 0 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, pr. phurra	4 4 0
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort, per phurra	1 8 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra	1 10 0
Barley (new), per phurra	2 2 0
Do. (old) do.	1 41 0
Oats, per phurra	5 0 0
Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloo, per phurra	2 10 0
Pickles, Country—	
Mango, per seer	0 0 9
Lime, per seer	0 0 9
Mixed, per seer	0 0 9
Papads, large, per seer	0 1 3
Do. small, per seer	0 1 3
Salt, 1st sort, per seer	0 0 10
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 0 9
Do. pounded, per seer	0 1 6

Sugar growers in Java have decided upon holding a grand congress at Samarang, towards the end of this month. The object is to devise the best means of counteracting a disease called sereh, which is spreading and working dire havoc among the standing crops of cane. Not only the indigenous but also the imported articles are stricken. Its prevalence means the loss of millions of guilders to the planting community.

The admirers of Mrs. Hodgson-Burnett will be glad to recognise in the new volume published by Messrs. Warne and Co. the hand that drew the delightful portrait of "Little Lord Fauntleroy." "It is a sorrowful story," says a home paper, "of Sarah Crewe, a little orphan child from India, whose fate it was to fall into the hands of the hard and cruel Misses Minchin, and many tears will be shed over her sorrows in the attic, before the mysterious Lascar and the Indian gentleman next door begin to shed a ray of light upon her lonely existence. But it is by these trials and vicissitudes of fortune that the author is enabled to develop the character of her little orphan, and thus to present us with another child portrait which, if not so soft and winning as that of her boy hero, is hardly less interesting."

Reminiscences of Charles Lamb's Chinese manuscript will necessarily be awakened in the minds of readers of Consul Johnson's report upon the pig trade in Hainun. In Hong Kong the demand for Hainun pigs is described as unlimited. Every household in the surrounding districts rears its pigs and sends them into that port for shipment. Last year, competition is reported to have been much too keen for the interests of the shippers, who have besides suffered severe losses from the necessity of throwing overboard great numbers of their squeaking freight in the typhoons that have afflicted the coast. The Chinese boatmen appear, moreover, to have been a little too much for them. On account, we are told, of the shallow water of the port, the pigs have frequently to be sent out to the steamers at night, and the boatmen take advantage of their opportunity to exchange big pigs for small on the way. They bring back, of course, a receipt for the right number from the ship, and appropriate the profit made on the weight of the pigs. This trick, it appears, is well known to the shippers, but they profess themselves unable to prevent it.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL.

CALCUTTA, Saturday, May 19, 1888.

BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.

Stocks.	Paid Rs.	½ years Divd.	
Agra Pressing Co.	100	......	...
Agricultural Phosphates	100	y 10 p.ct.	25
Alipore Coal Co.	100	5 p. ct.	100
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 9	......	Nml.
Bally Paper Mills Co.	£10	5 p. ct.	170
Barnagore Jute Factory	£10	y 5 p.ct.	100
Bengal Coal Co.	1000	6 p. ct.	1,585
B. Baragunda Copper (preference A shares)	s15	......	16½
Do. Deferred B Shares	£1	......	8½
Bengal Ice Manfg. Co.	100	nil.	91
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	£100	7½ p.ct.	1,600
Do. Silk Co., Ld.	100	y nil.	50
Do. Telephone Co.	100	y8 p. ct.	50
Bonded Warehouse	445	Rs 11 p.sh	280
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	3 p. ct.	62
Budge-Budge J. Mills	80	5	86
Burrakur Coal Co.	100	15 p. ct.	172
Calcutta Central Press	100	y 15 p.ct.	105
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	nil.	96
Do. Steam Co.	100	6 p. ct.	116
Do. Tramways Co.	£10	3 p. ct.	99
Camperdown P. Co., Ld.	100	8 p.ct.	120
Canal Press Co.	100	nil.	81
Carew & Co., Ld. (Sugar)	100	3 p. ct.	98
Cawnpur Cotton Mills Co.	100	5 p. ct.	105
Do. Woollen Mills	50	5 p. ct.	61
Chitpur Hydraulic P.	100	nil.	83
Crown Brewery Musuri	100	y 8 p. ct.	120
Crystal Ice Co., Ld.	100	nil.	110
Darjeeling Himalayan Ry. Co.	100	6 p. ct.	121
Do. & K. Hotel Co.	100	......	50
Deoghur Ry. Co., Ld.	100	2 p. ct.	92
Do. Mining Co., Ld.	10	......	
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	nil.	45
Egerton Woollen Mills Co., Ld.	100	2 p. ct.	85
Empress Ind Cotton Co., Ld.	500	4 p. ct.	355
Equitable Coal Co., Ld.	250	3 p. ct.	232
Fort Gloster Jute Manufacturing	100	nil.	61½
Gobra Tannery Co., Ld.	100	nil.	80
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	5 p. ct.	205
Gouripore Co., Ld.	100	4 p. ct.	121
Great Eastern Hotel	100	2 p. ct.	83
Hooghly Mills Co., Ld.	75	nil.	75
Howrah Docking Co.	500	Rs.5 p.sh.	110
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	100	6 p. ct.	111
India G. S. N. Co., Ld.	100	3 p. ct.	88
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	5 p. ct.	119
Kangra V. S. Co., Ld.	100	6 p. ct.	110
Kanknarrah C.	59	nil.	55
Lahore Tramway Co.	100	......	111
Landing & Shipping Co.	100	4 p. ct.	68
Lyell & Co., Ld., Allahabad	100	y 10 p. ct.	90
Morrison E. & Co., Naini Tal	100	......	60
Muir Mills Co., Cotton	200	7 p. ct.	286
Murree Brewery Co., Ld.	100	y 12 p. ct.	155
Naini Tal Brewery Co., Ld.	100	y 12 p. ct.	125
Nasmyth's Pat. Press	100	nil.	88
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	6 p. ct.	122
Orissa Coasting S. N.	75	nil.	50d
Planters Stores and Agency Co., Ld.	£10	4 p. ct.	£11
Rajmahal Stone Co.	100	y5 p. ct.	75
Ramkistopore Press	100	nil.	36
Raneegunge Coal Asn.	100	y5 p. ct.	60
Riverside Press Co.	100	nil.	60
R. Scott Thomson & Co.	500	2 p. ct.	245
Scindia Paper Mills Co.	£1	......	Nml.
Do. Vendors Shares	£1	......	Nml.
Seebpore Jute Manfg.	100	nil.	88
Strand Bank Press Co.	100	nil.	64
Tarkessur Railway Co.	100	4 p. ct.	123
Titaghur Paper Mills	100	5 p. ct.	122
Union Jute Co., Ld.	75	16 p. ct.	175
Watson's Patent Press	100	5 p. ct.	100

TEA COMPANIES' SHARES.

Adulpore Terai (Darj.)	100	nil. a	30
Amicable (Assam)	100	...	Lqdn.
Amluckie	100	8 p. ct. a	70
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	7 p. ct. a	73
Assam Company	£20	5 ad.-int.	530
Baintbarrie Tea Co., Ld.	100	nil a	100
Balasun (Darjeeling)	100	8 p. ct.	90
Bengal (Cachar)	100	2 p. ct. a	50
Do. contributory	80	2 p. ct. a	40
Bishnath (Assam)	200	13p. ct. a	200
Do. contributory	100	13p. ct. a	100
Borelli (Assam)	£10	5 p. ct.	165
Burkholah (Cachar)	100	3 p. ct.	90
Central (Cachar)	200	6 p. ct. a	129
Do. Terai (Darj.)	100	nil. a	32
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	nil. a	40
Cherra (Cachar)	£10	......	50
Chota Nagpore	100	nil. a	18
Chumta Tea Co.	100	3 p. ct. a	18
Cocheela (Cachar)	100	nil. a	22
Cuttecherra (Cachar)	100	nil. a	100
Darg. Tea & Cinchona	100	12 p. ct.	88
Dehing (Assam)	90	4 p. ct. a	45
Dehra Doon	100	4 p. ct. a	45
Dejoo (Assam)	£10	4½p. ct.	110
Dessai & Parbutia (Assam)	100	5ad.-int.a	72
Dhunsiri	100	nil. a	95
Doom Dooma, Ordinary	£10	6 p. ct.	136
Do. do. A	£10	8 p. ct. a	156
Do. do. B	£10	6 p. ct. a	168
Durrung (Assam)	100	6 p.ct.	54
Eastern Cachar	100	nil. a	30
East India Assam & Cachar	100	3 p. ct.	44
Endogram (Cachar)	£10	......	Nm
Gielle (Darjeeling)	100	6 p. ct.	69
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	38 p. ct.	190
Goomtee Tea	100	nil. a	93
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	......	Lqdn.
Grob (Assam)	100	nil. a	17
Gyabaree (Darjeeling)	97½	nil. a	45
Holta (Kangra)	100	5 p. ct. a	51
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	15 p. ct.	108
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	3 p. ct. a	50
Hopetown	100	6 p. ct. c	100
Do. contributory	100	5 p. ct. c	100
Hotewar (Chota Nagpore)	100	... ..	100
Hunwal (Assam)	£10	3 p. ct. a	100
Indian Terai	500	7 p. ct. a	450
Iringmara (Cachar)	100	5 ad int.	100
Jetinga Val (Cachar)	100	7½p. ct. a	65
Jhanzie Tea Assn., Ld.	£5	4ad.-int. a	92
Jinglam Darjeeling	100	nil. a	92
Jokai (Assam)	£10	5ad.-int. a	170
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	nil. a	30
Kamptie Gwallie (Assam)	100	5 p. ct.	par
Khobong (Assam) A	100	10 p. ct. a	105
Do. do. B	100	4 p. ct. a	105
Kornafuli (Chittg.)	60	5 p. ct.	52
Kousanie	100	......	Nml.
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	100	nil. a	13
Kurseong & Darjeeling	250	4 p. ct. a	118
Do. contributory	200	4 p. ct. a	98
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	16 p. ct. a	210
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	3½p. ct. a	35
Leesh River (W. Dooars)	£10	4 p. ct. a	par.
Longview (Dar.)	100	3½p. ct. a	59
Loobah	100	12p. ct. a	120
Lower Assam	£7½	nil. c	5
Do. Darjeeling	100	nil. c	Nml
Luckimpore, Assam	£10	6 p. ct.	60
Majagram (Cachar)	100	nil. a	20
Messi Tea Co.	100	12 p. ct. a	101
Mim Tea Co.	100	12 p. ct.	83
Mohurgung Tea Co.	100	4 p. ct. a	40
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	nil. a	26
Do. contributory	90	nil. a	23
Moran, Assam	80	nil.	30d
Mothola, Assam	100	8 p. ct.	110
Do. contributory	90	8ad. int.	100
Munjha (Darjg. Tea)	100	nil.	30
Mungledye, Assam Tea	£10	nil.	...
New Gola Ghat, Assam	£10	......	Lqdn
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	18 p. ct. a	100
North Western Cachar	100	nil.	32
Phoenix of (Cachar)	85	3 p. ct. c	30
Pankabaree (Darjg.)	100	nil. a	55
Pashok (Darjeeling)	100	6 p. ct. a	94
Phoolbaree Tea C., Ld.	100	8 p. ct.	70
Puttareah (Sylhet)	100	nil. c	40
Rajabaree (Assam)	100	7 p. ct. a	70
Ring Tong (Darjg.)	100	nil. a	41
Rungamatee (Cachar)	100	4 p. ct.	25
Runglee Rungliot	100	15 p. ct.	115
Sapakati Tea Co.	100	7 p. ct. a	103
Second Mutual, Cachar	56	10 p. ct.	41
Second Fallodhi	100	5 p. ct. a	40
Selim Tea Co., Ld.	100	nil.	30
Singbulli & Murmah	100	7 p. ct.	85
Singell (Darjeeling)	100	2p. ct. a	56
Singlo Tea Co.	100	......	100
Singtom Tea Co., Ld.	100	8 p. ct.	108
Soom (Darjeeling)	100	7 p. ct. a	80
Springside (Darjeeling)	100	7 p. ct.	65
Sungoo River (Chittg.)	100	nil. a	16
Teendarrea (Darjg.)	100	3 p. ct. a	40
Teesta Valley (Darjg.)	100	10 ad.int.	105
Ting Ling (Darjeeling)	100	5 ad. int.	106
Tingri Tea Co., Ld.	100	12 per ct.	101
Tukvar (Darjeeling)	200	5 ad. int.	185
Upper Assam	£10	nil. a	18
Washabari W. Dooars	100	10 p. ct.	...

d. nt. Ad-interim dividend on crop of 1887.
a—Total dividend on crop of 1886.
c—Total dividend on crop of 1885.
d—Dividend for the year.
b—Buyer.

NOTICES.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE".

CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED

BLOOD MIXTURE

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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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Tannaha	Bagmar	Kurjuta*b*	Chandoor
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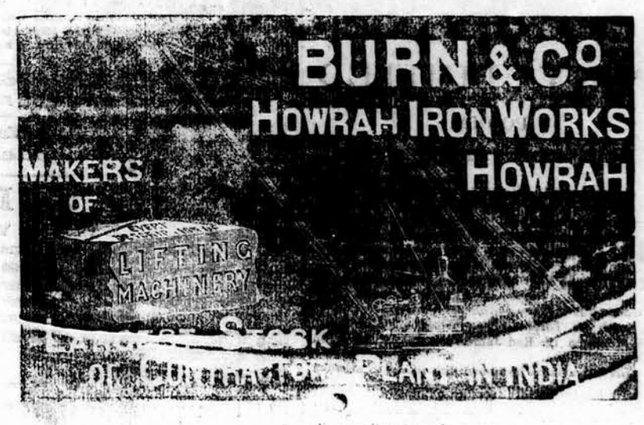
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LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

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BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE.

ORDINARY GRAVITY.

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This world renowned Ale, the fine flavour and other excellent qualities of which are unequalled, is so well known and highly appreciated, that no further commendation of it is necessary

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In view of the growing demand for the lightest descriptions of Ale, MESSRS. BASS & CO. HAVE SPECIALLY BREWED THE ABOVE, which is confidently recommended as being lighter than any German Beer, while it possesses the fine flavour and hop aroma of their Pale Ale, being like it brewed from the finest malt and hops only. The label used for this Ale is the same as BASS & Co.'s well known Pale Ale label, except that the GREEN DIAMOND is substituted for the RED TRIANGLE and the words LIGHT BITTER ALE for PALE ALE.

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This excellent Stout is rapidly growing in favour and the sales of it are increasing year by year.

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and every disorder depending on either functional derangement of the Liver, or obstruction of the ducts or biliary ducts, such as JAUNDICE, INDIGESTION, HEARTBURN, DYSPEPSIA, PAIN IN THE RIGHT SIDE AND SHOULDER, HABITUAL COSTIVENESS, some forms of DIARRHŒA, OFFENSIVE BREATH, BLOTCHES ON THE SKIN, DEPRESSION AFTER MEALS, DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS, NERVOUS AND GENERAL DEBILITY, PREMATURE DECAY, WASTING, &c., &c., have their appropriate remedy in

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That it has a really beneficial influence on the LIVER, has been proved beyond all doubt by the numberless cases in which it has been tried since the year 1830.

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